PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 184 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at A w	Tons
SUNDAY. August.				
8th "	Khiva	9000	.... ..	
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11800
22nd "	Kashmir ..	9088	.... ..	
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Persia ..	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	.... ..	
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	12500	.... ..	
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	.... ..	
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	.... ..	
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	.... ..	
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	.... ..	
24th "	Mashavia ..	6000	.... ..	
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	.... ..	

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
By Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6326	28th July	9th August
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
Yeboshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	17th Aug	23rd Aug.
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4622	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
K. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Mark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/8, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	530	1,035	488	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelmen, without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,279
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LINGA" 2,185. Saturday 7th August, *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 13th August, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, sailing on Saturday, the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th August 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500 000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lug and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

LAST DAY

OF OUR

ANNUAL SALE

TO-DAY FRIDAY

This positively concludes our sale. Bargains such as we are offering will not be available for another twelve months.

FINAL REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

DO YOU HUP—Rs. 4,750 will put you in possession of a self-starting Hupmobile Car, which will go anywhere at any time. Arrange for a trial.

Agents.—

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—2. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

INVITATION.—EDNA—Yes! I had tea yesterday afternoon at EVANS, FRASER & Co.'s, Tea Room; both tea and service were charming.—OLGA. 1374—6

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY wishes to give first lessons in an Indian family, sewing and music if desired. Apply to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 610

WANTED SERVICES of a SMART DETECTIVE AT ONCE. European preferred. Please write to Mr. BALWANT RAI BHUTT, Bardoli, District, Surat. 1405

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.
Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance
For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

WANTED for the office of the Superintendent, Government Press, Bihar and Orissa, Gulzarbagh, Patna, a competent ENGINEER and ELECTRICAL ASSISTANT. Only thoroughly qualified Engineers capable of taking charge of electrical generating plant driven by oil engines and with a knowledge of general printing machines need apply. Salary Rs. 200—10—300. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.
W. MACKENZIE,
601 Offg. Superintendent.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a vacant appointment as ELECTRICAL OVERSEER in Bombay. Applicants must have had theoretical training in a Technical College and some years' experience in wiring installations. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applicants should apply in person with testimonials on August 10th at the Office of the—
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,
1413 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill

WANTED following in Rajputana.—1 REVENUE OFFICER Hindi knowing some irrigation knowledge previous experience.
2. SUB-INSPECTOR police Hindi knowing.
3. TUTOR matric or F.A.
4. DOCTOR.
5. PURE ENGLISH GOVERNESS music and needlewomen also typist.
6. CLERK recordkeeping knowing and typist. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary, to Box No. 476, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1420

WANTED.

WANTED A Second-hand working BOILER (30x7) 150 lbs. pressure. RAO BAHADUR BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, Wardha, C.P. 612

WANTED—GRADUATES—M.A., B.A., B.Sc. with Science for TUTORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 1419

WANTED for the Hewett Muslim High School, Moradabad, a Trained Graduate; salary Rs. 80—90 untrained Rs. 60.—Apply to the SECRETARY. 690

WANTED a Mechanical Engineer with a 2nd class Engineer certificate, pay Rs. 80 p.m.—For particulars apply to The SANITARY ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, United Provinces, Allahabad. 691

WANTED a SURVEYOR to look after building construction and such other works. Persons having previous experience need only apply to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Fort, Bombay. 1412

WANTED—In October, a Superintendent Night Nurse, must be fully trained and a certified midwife. Salary according to experience. Full particulars on application to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay. 1375

WANTED a qualified LADY DOCTOR for Female Charitable Dispensary. Hindus preferred. For terms and particulars apply to—
SECRETARY,
1396 Bhai Band Sabha.
Hyderabad, Sind.

WANTED a double flue horizontal Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 8ft. 0in. W. P. 160 to 180 lbs. per square inch. Should be available at the latest by the end of September 1915. Write all particulars and price required to N. P. KAMA, Atmaram Building, Opposite Cama Bag, Bombay. 1361

WANTED a Private Secretary with a good knowledge of English. A retired official with some experience of administration work will be preferred.
Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply to RAJA JEHANGIRABAD, 12, Neill Road, Lucknow. 592

WANTED a highly qualified GARDENS SUPERINTENDENT for the Bikaner State Gardens. Only men of active habits need apply. Salary Rs. 80—10—120 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 10th August by THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 591

WANTED a GRADUATE, strong in Gujerathi, for employment on probation as an ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur in the Nimar District. Service pensionable. Intending candidates should apply with their testimonials to KANHAYALAL GURU, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Nerbudda Circle, Hoshangabad. 602

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
603 Rajputana.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED immediately an experienced RECORDS CLERK for the TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE of this Railway.
2. Salary Rs. 30-3-40 according to qualifications.
3. Those who have actually worked in a Railway Office in the above capacity need apply.
4. Applications with true copies of testimonials and particulars of age, nationality, etc., should be submitted to the TRAFFIC MANAGER before the 15th August, 1915. 1418

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

TO BE LET

TO LET—Fully furnished flat. Drawing rooms, Dining room, 2 large bed rooms, 2 smaller, 2 bathrooms, 2 W. C., Electric Light and Fans, Crockery, Cuttlery etc. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on Tuesday, the 5th day of October 1915, for the supply of (1) meters Frost's patent. (2) spare parts of waste not self-closing taps.
2. Forms of Contracts Specifications etc, may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 3,000 and 25, respectively to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in cases of withdrawal of Tenders or of refusal to sign the Contracts.
4. Further payments to make the total deposits equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amounts will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
6. The Tenderers must furnish with the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
For Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli.
Bombay, Aug. 4.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BACHOOBAI JEHANGIR GAZDAR has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. ABDUL KADAR HAJI ISMAIL, the property hereunder described; all persons having any claim thereto, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Cook's Building on Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim, Agar in the Registration District, and Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Municipality under "G" Ward No. 302, and Street No. 487, admeasuring from 500 to 550 square yards be the same little more or less and forming portion of a piece of land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 89, 511, 600, 608 and 701 New No. 11,996, Old Survey No. none and New Survey No. 1/2957 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tyab Haji Moosa and others on or towards the North by Public Passage on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the Municipal drainage.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1915.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
1422 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO, LTD,

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, on MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1916, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 10th to 23rd August, 1915, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 4th August, 1915. 1417

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
Incorporated in England.

PASSENGERS BY DOWN DELHI 3RD CLASS EXPRESS BETWEEN BHUSAVAL AND KHANDWA

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS are not at present booked from Bhusaval to stations Dushkheda to Khandwa and via Khandwa for the R. M. Railway by the Down Delhi 3rd class Express.
From the 15th August 1915, intermediate class passengers also will not be booked from Bhusaval to stations between Bhusaval and Khandwa or via Khandwa by the Down Delhi 3rd Class Express.
W. LAIDLAW,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 4th August, 1915. 262

S. S. "NUBIA" STRANDED.

THE wreck of the P. & O. S. N. Company's vessel "NUBIA" will be sold as she lies off Colombo by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at the Rooms of Messrs. Bartleet & Co., 17, Baillie St., Colombo.
The cargo remaining on board the ship will also be sold by Public Auction on the same date separately from the vessel.
Lists showing the approximate estimate of cargo still on board and some particulars of the ship's gear and stores may be inspected at the P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1406.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 531.

BONAFIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ANILINE DYE-MERCHANTS, DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1915, and on following days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes, such as:—

Reds:—Benzo Magneta, Benzo Fast Scarlet Chloramine Red, Eosine, Congo Reds, Madrasi Fast Red, Fast Pinks, Magnetas, Carthamines (Rhodamine B). Delta Purpurine 5 B, Benzo Purpurines, Ponceaus, Scarlets, Diazo Brilliant Scarlet.

Yellows:—Chrysophenines, Leather Yellow Metanil Yellows, Diazo Yellow, Aurmines, Chloramine Yellows, Naph Yellows Coriphosphine.

Violets:—Congo Corinth, Superior Violet Methyl Violets, Benzo Violets, Azo Violet Diazo Fast Violet.

Oranges:—Fast Prima Orange Crocenine Orange, Fast Chrome Orange. Orange II Balaji. Diazo Brill, Orange.

Greens:—Surat Green, Diamond Green, Bohra and Baroda Greens, Victoria Green, Benzo Green Brilliant Green XS. Fast Green E. A.

Blues:—Inddone Blue, Torquoise Blue, Diazo Navy Blue, Benzo Red Blue, Brilliant Acid Blue, Benzo Chrome Black Blue, Brilliant Benzo Blue, A. I. Indig Blue.

Browns:—Pluto Browns, Khaki Acid Anthracene Brown.

Blacks:—Direct Blacks, Blue Black Direct Deep Blacks Sikh Black Diazo Blacks.

Katigens:—Katigen Blues, Katigen Black, Katigen Red Brown.

Chemicals:—Sulphide of Soda, Nitrite of soda.

The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

Quantity mentioned is approximate so the vendor is not bound to supply the goods to the last purchasers of all sorts of colors if the quantity is found short at the end in giving delivery.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Aug. 5.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1395.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSJID LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 46 of 1914.

Bai Lalita daughter of Mulchand Harivallabhdas, a minor .....Plaintiff.

v/s

Runchordas Harivallabhdas and The Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendant.

On SATURDAY, the 7th day of August, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will by Order of Mr. Runchordas Harivallabhdas the Sole Surviving Executor of the Will of Kalidas Morarji deceased dated the 1st January, 1901 and the Trustee of the Estate of the said deceased Kalidas Morarji in pursuance of the order contained in the Consent Decree dated the 21st day of January, 1915 passed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel quit and ground land or ground situate at Musjid Lane in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 118 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 164, new No. 7481 old survey No. 1918 and new survey No. 790 together with the messuage dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6386 and Street Nos. 110-112 and are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Ali Oomer Street, Musjid Lane, on or towards the South by Sweepers passage, on or towards the East by the property of Gena Oka and or towards the West by the property of Govindrao Hariba and which dwelling house and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the said Vendor at their offices at 109, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Last Two Nights! Last Two Nights!!
6-30. HORACE GOLDIN 9-30.
HIS LATEST SENSATION!!
"WALKING THROUGH PLATE GLASS."
"THE TIGER GOD."
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW IMPRESSIONS.
SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 6-30.
REDUCED PRICES.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
To-night at 6 p. m. CABIRIA Complete.

To-night. To-night.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
General Manager .....Steve Buckingham.
Complete change of varieties.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE
RAG FOUR IN HARMONY AND FUN.
MISS NORA MOORE
Comedienne.
MISS MADELINE LA ROCHE
Soubrette.
MISS BEATRICE MERCER
Contralto.
LEATH HARVEY
Tenor.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
Genial Comique.
Latest up-to-date Moving Pictures.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE BY WELL KNOWN MAKERS, RARE OLD CHINA, ENGLISH CLOCK, BRONZE FIGURES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), at Batliwalla Villa (Dr. Bachan's Hospital), Sleater Road, Grant Road, the surplus artistic furniture of Mr. Cawasji Sorabji Batliwalla comprising of real old English clock, rare old China jars on pedestals, bronze and terracotta figures on pedestals, side and corner cabinets, side boards, fancy flower pots and vases on china stand, framed pictures, arm chairs, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, writing table revolving chair, marble top tables, inlaid marble top centre tables, hatstands, Ditmars hanging lamp, etc.

SHAW & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 38A, 38B, 40, Case No. 57, at the junction of Soparibag and Curry Road.

Sheds and Buildings Street Nos. 3661P. 3665P, 3646, 3651P, 3615, 3620, 3621, 3517, 3516, 3635, Case No. 967, at the north end of Scheme 6, Sion Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1915.

MESSRS GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, TELEGRAPH, ELECTRIC AND STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 KEGS SULPHATE OF COPPER AND 5 DRUMS SODIUM SULPHITE.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th August, at 3 p.m., (S.T), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, (opposite Jeweller Tarachand Pursram) first floor.

By order of the office concerned.

100 kegs Copper Sulphate each keg of 1 cwt Foreign made.

5 drums Sodium Sulphite each drum of 2 cwt Foreign made.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1915.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Daily Sessions as Usual.

Saturday, 7th August

SPORTS ON SKATES.

On this occasion a very good and interesting programme has been arranged.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sa'gon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1 00 000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. S. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMROATI.—G. Gavai, Bahiskrit Bharat Office.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—Kaluram Ram Krishna.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zanakar
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co
HUBLI.—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
HYDERABAD, Sind (Camp).—Manager Standard Book Stall.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
KARACHI (Camp)—Manager Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society. Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MHOW.—Sorabji Manockji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—La Croix & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese Stores, The Mall.
SIMLA.—G. S. Merwalla.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—Dinshaw & Co., Kanpith.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
TELEGAON.—R. K. Sattiarkar.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** **The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stions not included in the above tist.**

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but when we receive a testimonial from some user o Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial prepara ion this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, I delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BUILDING,
No 321, Hornby Road, Fo
BOMBAY.

Do you find difficult and trouble some to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Prices and particulars on request.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 5.

The all India weather report of to-day indicates that the depression has moved to the neighbourhood of Nowgong and has caused an increase of rain in Rajputana. Rainfall has continued in the United Provinces and Central India but has decreased in the Central Provinces. In the Punjab rainfall has occurred only in the south-eastern districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Cherapunji 2 inches, Dibrugarh, 1, Allahabad, Jhansi, and Ratnagiri 1½ each Calicut 5.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 5th August 1915, was 29.849 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h	m	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m	ft.	in.
TH.	5	m 7	32	24	2		m 0	0	18	9
		5	49a	28	7		1	18a	22	4
FR.	6	m 9	3	24	9	6	m 1	8	18	8
		7	21a	23	5		2	40a	21	11
SAT.	7	m 9	52	25	7	7	m 2	11	17	9
		8	47a	23	9		3	37a	17	0
SUN.	8	m 10	27	26	5	8	m 3	0	18	0
		9	44a	24	5		4	18a	17	6
MON.	9	m 10	57	27	2	9	m 3	50	17	1
		10	29a	25	2		4	54a	19	6
TU.	10	m 11	26	27	10	10	m 4	30	16	6
		11	10a	26	0		5	27a	18	9
W.	11	m 11	55	28	4	11	m 5	8	16	1
		11	50a	26	8		5	58a	18	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 5 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 16m.	„ 7h. 13m.
„ 6 (Friday)	„ 6h. 17m.	„ 7h. 12m.
„ 7 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 17m.	„ 7h. 12m.
„ 8 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 17m.	„ 7h. 11m.
„ 9 (Monday)	„ 6h. 18m.	„ 7h. 11m.
„ 10 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 18m.	„ 7h. 10m.
„ 11 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 18m.	„ 7h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th August 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to 5th August	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.77	56.04	49.65	59 84
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.27	59.41	50 94	70 04
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	1.18	56.00	52 52	69 23
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.51	61.61	57.62	72.13

AMMUNITION AS "BEER"

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO TRICK RUMANIA

According to Reuter's correspondent at Buckharest, the Rumanian Government continues successfully and energetically to prevent all arms from Germany and Austria intended for Turkey or elsewhere from passing through Rumanian territory.

The authorities have lately confiscated trains laden with what was represented to be barrels of "Munich beer." The Germans telegraphed to various stations for ice to be provided to keep the "beer" in good condition. Suspicion, however, was aroused, and the barrels were found to contain ammunition. All were seized.

Subsequently large consignments of great blocks of cement consigned to Constantinople from Germany for building purposes attracted attention. These were found to be hollow and filled with shell cases for the large German howitzers. All were confiscated.

Sole Suppliers and Manufacturers in India of

"THE KRYPTOK"

An ideal, invisible, bifocal, spectacle-lens.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,

Kalbadevi Road.
(Opposite The Post Office.)

The Leading Opticians of Bombay.

Tired out—Just can't do your house work. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th August 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the east Punjab; Hissar has had 1.06in. and Ambala 0.35in. Skies are moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except in the area of rainfall.

The United Provinces.—Owing to telegraphic interruptions, no telegram has been received from Agra, Mainpuri and Jhansi. Cawnpore reports 0.38in. of rain and Allahabad 1.25in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded at these stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.62in., Ajmer 0.87in. and Kotah 1.56in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, fairly general in Gujarat and local in Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0.15in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.10in., Surat 0.73in., Ahmedabad 0.50in., Neemuch 0.76in. and Indore 1.38in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Deesa but in defect elsewhere in Gujarat and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern half of the division and isolated showers in the southern half; Jubbulpore has had 0.28in., Saugor 1.66in., Hoshangabad 2.26in., Khandwa 0.22in. and Akola 0.13in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.77in., Ratnagiri 1.42in. and Mormugao 0.51in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 0.47in., Poona 0.75in., Belgaum 0.92in. and Aurangabad 0.60in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Owing to scanty information from the United Provinces, it is not possible to locate the depression definitely. It appears, however, to have decreased in intensity and to have moved slightly in a northerly direction instead of in a north-westerly direction. Rainfall associated with it has been nearly general in east Rajputana, the United Provinces and the northern half of the Central Provinces and Central India West and fairly general in the east Punjab. Precipitation has increased in the Peninsula and Gujarat and Kathiawar but has become insignificant in the southern half of the Central Provinces; it has been again nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan, fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and Gujarat and local in Kathiawar, north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. A few showers have occurred also in south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces, fairly general rain in Gujarat, Central India West, east Rajputana, the east Punjab, the northern half of the Central Provinces, local rain in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and a few showers in the southern half of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 5th of August, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do (4th)	.. 100.2	85.6	75	..	..	..
Jask	.. 94.5	84.6	80	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th)	.. 92.9	86.1	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 109.8	90.9	85	..	?	..
Rawalpind	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	.. 106.3	84.4	67	..	1.99	—6.20
Hissar	.. 101.5	79.6	76	1.66	4.01	..
Ambala	.. 96.9	78.5	90	0.35	8.72	—3.99
Delhi	.. 98.1	87.1	76	..	?	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	.. 88.8	80.3	95	0.38	?	..
Allahabad	.. 90.5	79.5	85	1.25	18.06	—0.48
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	.. 87.9	81.0	84	..	0.13	—4.26
Ajmer	.. 92.8	75.3	84	0.87	3.23	—7.54
Jaipore	.. 87.4	74.9	94	1.56	6.60	—4.90
Kotah	.. 86.8	78.0	85	1.56	10.22	—4.30
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 92.0	78.6	78	..	3.66	—5.32
Dwarka	.. 87.5	80.5	75	..	7.17	—2.78
Veraval	.. 81.3	78.8	87	0.05	5.89	—5.94
Rajkot	.. 89.2	76.5	74	..	6.49	—10.62
Bhavnagar Para	.. 90.4	77.8	94	0.10	7.37	—3.37
Surat	.. 82.1	75.9	95	0.73	18.22	—8.52
Ahmedabad	.. 86.5	77.5	91	0.50	8.31	—9.24
Deesa	.. 98.9	81.5	77	..	4.22	—8.84
Neemuch	.. 81.1	75.5	95	0.46	11.08	—3.17
Indore	.. 73.8	71.4	98	1.38	14.36	—2.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 80.9	74.3	65	0.28	45.33	15.61
Saugor	.. 80.2	73.8	97	1.66	19.88	—4.62
Hoshangabad	.. 75.7	72.3	96	2.26	23.77	—1.14
Khandaw	.. 77.1	73.3	93	0.22	15.45	0.39
Akola	.. 79.3	73.7	93	0.13	17.31	0.63
Amraoti	.. 76.0	72.7	90	..	15.31	—2.09
Nagpur	.. 80.6	73.9	84	..	25.79	0.57
Chanda	.. 84.5	75.8	82	0.06	20.12	—6.63
Raipur	.. 79.2	74.2	88	..	24.46	—1.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 82.3	77.4	93	0.77	56.04	9.73
Ratnagiri	.. 83.1	74.9	87	1.42	58.78	—8.62
Mormugao	.. 83.8	76.7	90	0.51	59.15	—5.82
Karwar	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 76.8	71.8	97	0.47	12.55	2.73
Ahmednagar	.. 75.7	69.9	89	0.09	13.33	4.54
Poona	.. 76.4	70.7	93	0.75	23.90	11.16
Sholapur	.. 85.3	73.4	76	..	0.38	0.62
Bijapur	.. 85.0	71.2	76	..	6.12	0.36
Belgaum	.. 72.3	67.5	92	0.92	29.83	3.17
Aurangabad	.. 77.1	70.1	95	0.60	18.56	5.87
Nizamabad (Indur)	.. 81.6	72.7	73	..	11.77	—5.01
Hyderabad	.. 84.8	72.2	95	..	18.81	7.52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	.. 86.0	76.9	85	0.47	70.51	—8.83
Calicut	.. 82.6	74.1	98	5.40	70.11	—1.29
Cochin	.. 85.5	75.1	86	3.56	62.62	8.97
Colombo	.. 84.8	78.4	83	..	20.86	7.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	.. 94.1	79.9	67	..	15.65	4.09
Bellary	.. 89.3	75.0	63	..	10.67	7.02
Cuddapah	.. 92.2	77.0	55	..	9.51	1.76
Madras	.. 98.0	78.4	68	0.18	10.46	3.73
Bangalore	.. 82.3	66.2	84	..	10.39	2.70
Coimbatore	.. 87.7	70.1	86	0.23	6.34	3.24
Trichinopoly	.. 98.1	78.1	61	..	4.65	1.57
Negapatam	.. 95.5	79.6	73	..	3.58	—0.20

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 4th August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.625	inches.
Temperature of Air	80.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	„
Dew Point	76.3	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.873	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	82.3	„
Minimum do. do.	77.7	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW,W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	372	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.65	inches.
Total fall during month	1.39	„
Do. do. year	57.26	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 5th	0.20	„

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 4th.

Pertyrch	Manley	Perlin
Sardinia	Jeffreys'	S anglas

August 5.

Kratos	Hallberg	Busreh
Pasha	Elliot	Surabaya
Chosun Maru		Kobe

DEPARTURES.

August, 5.

Palamcotta	Downing	Durban

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Santhia	for	Calcutta
„	Sardinia	for	China Ports

S. S. Pertyrch:—The s. s. Pertyrch, 2,184 tons, Captain P. H. Manley, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Perim, which port she left on the 27th ultimo.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. Company's China Mail steamer Sardinia 4,143 tons, Captain J. T. Jeffrey's arrived here on Wednesday evening from Shanghai, which port she left on the 12th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with the mails, a general cargo and 13 saloon and 40 deck passengers.

S. S. Kratos:—The steamer Kratos, 2,120 tons, Captain Hallberg, arrived here yesterday from Busreh, which port she left on the 25th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain M. J. Downing, sailed yesterday for Durban, with a general cargo and 23 saloon and 200 deck passengers.

S. S. Pasha:—The steamer Pasha, 3,839 tons, Captain H. Elliot, arrived here yesterday from Sourabaya, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, with a cargo of sugar on board.

Thursday, August 5th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Natal (Transport)	Dawson	T. M. & Co
B Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
F. Warturm		J. Finlay & Co
H. Baroda	Hrsrcroft	M. M. & Co
M. Hon y un	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
P. Camellia	Crowther	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji ..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. Graham
2 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. Kaisha
3 ClanMacfarlane	Swanton	J. Finlay & Co
4 Bushu Maru	Ibo	K. N. & Co
5 Montebello	Monigomery	J. Finlay & Co
7 Bawean	Vansbewen	D. Nanjee & Sons
8 Tregurno	Humphreys	D. Nanji & Sons
9 City of Durham	Hoppins	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Santhia	Robertson	M. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Cabcto	Augusto	Italian M. S. N Co
16 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffreys	P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Khiva		P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Oolobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Jehangir ..... T. M & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chosun Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hanoah	T. M. & Co
Kratos	Hallberg	
Milford Hall	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Nurani	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Pertyrich	Manley	
Pasha	Elliot	
Salma	Ramuner	F. F. Campbell & Co

EXPORTS.

August 5th.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Durham (s) 37 bales wool M. Balia, 37 bales wool C. Ramsaroop, 21 bales wool K. Moolchand.

Natal Transport (s) 5 bales wool R. Bachraj, 14 bales wool B. Valabdas, 69 bales wool V. Omersee, 112 bales wool H. E. G. Mahomed & Sons, 19 bales wool M. Ramjidas, 41 bales wool J. Rojmal, 106 bales cotton fly H. E. Bode & Sons, 200 bales cotton fly L. & F. Barraclough & Co.

FOR HULL.

Tregurno (s) 8,000 cwt. cotton seed Volkart Bros, 14,007 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji 4,000 cwt. castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 4,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 8 bales cow hides E. Sewji, 3 bales cow hides R. M. Kooka, 119 cwt. ginger dry M. A. Kayum, 56 cwt. ginger dry D. Passoo & Co., 3 bales cotton and woollen carpets A. Laduck, 298 cwt. gum arabic E. Mahomed, 8 cwtw. beeswax M. A. Kayum, 68 cwt. turmuric M. A. Kayum, 5 bales cotton and woollen cuttings M. A. Kayum, 30 cwt. capsicums M. A. Kayum, 152 cwt. myraboilams Kallayandas Bros.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 3,960 cwt. jowaree Ralli Bros, 5,928 cwt. barley Ralli Bros, 4,000 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros, 9,000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bewean (s) 12,636 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton fly J. Purbhodas & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 125 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton pickings N. Futchally & Co., 187 bales cotton Ralli Bros. Sardinia (s) 602 cwt. myrabollams M. Jethabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 95 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 87 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Iyo Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist J. David, 400 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 200 bales cotton twist Tata Sons & Co., 300 bales cotton twist M. H. Kaisha, 700 bales cotton twist C. Ebrahim & Co., 300 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Iyo Maru (s) 161 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S. S. Oolabaria from Samarang Agents, M. M. & Co.—35,848 bags sugar, 100 drums arack.

S. S. Khosron from Aden Agents, T. Morrison & Co.—33 bundles dry fish, 12 bags kirabole, 34 bags gum.

S. S. Montebello from Hull Agents, James Finlay & Co.—12 cases stoves, 135 bales paper, 20 cases nails, 2 casks carbonate of potash, 1 case sardines, 4 crates earthenware, 8 casks sulphur dye, 1,565 barrels alum, 1 case leather rings, 2 cases silk yarn, 1 barrel chromee alum, 2 cases leather belting, 3 cases buffalo pickers, 50 cases beer, 2 cases cycles, 5 cases mineral white, 2 cases cotton goods, 11 cases cotton lace, 11 cases woollen goods, 155 cases biscuits, 56 cases 60 drums varnish, 205 drums turpentine, 380 drums boiled oil, 230 drums blending oil, 1,350 drums disinfectant fluid, 42 kegs disinfectant powder, 491 drums linseed oil, 213 cases colour, 3 drums 113 cases 3,488 kegs paint.

Scores of French actresses and singers are doing useful work in the military hospitals, either as nurses or as entertainers, and now some of the Opera corps de ballet have hit upon the idea of writing a collective letter once a week to a "poilu" to cheer him up and let him know that the men in the trenches are not forgotten. The arrival of this letter is the great event of the week in the particular trench to which it is sent.

The Indian Railway Conference Association will meet at Simla on the 20th September. A lengthy agenda has been drawn up for discussion and the question of the establishment of a clearing house in India will be further considered.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D 27

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. D 29

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

STOCK-TAKING SALE

AT

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

Provisions, Patent Medicines and Perfumery and Toilet Requisites to be cleared off at sweeping reduction.

Price list on application.

No. 47, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 on 21st December, 1914.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allen Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's !! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for **Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills.** Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc Rs. 1-8 each

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayapital," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

GOLF.

Treacher & Co. hold a large stock of every description of Golf clubs made by the following well-known Manufacturers:—R. Forgan & Son, Auchterlonie, Park, Robert Simpson, Anderson, Cann and Taylor, Carruther, Gibson, Spalding Brothers, Sellers and A. Scott all specially selected for the Company.

The Company undertake Golf Club repairs. The work is done by experienced workmen under European supervision.

Scott's Clubs.

	Rs.	a.
Driver, Brassies, Cleeks, Irons, Jiggers, Mashies, „, Niblicks, Putters	5	4

Cann and Taylor's.

Drivers	5	4
Brassies	5	4
Putters, Cleeks, Mashies, Mashie Irons, Jiggers, Ladies' Putters, „ Cleeks	5	0

Cann and Taylor's.—contd.

Ladies' Mashies	5	0

Mill's Aluminium Clubs.

Drivers, Brassies, Putters, Braid Mills	6	8

Spalding Bro.

Model "V" Drivers	6	0
„ Brassies	6	0
Crescent Mashies, „ Lofters, „ Cleeks	5	4

Auchterlonie's Clubs.

Dreadnought Drivers	6	8
„ Brassies		8
Drivers		5
Irons	6	5

Auchterlonie's Clubs.—contd.

Brassy Drivers	5	12
Cleeks	5	0
Lofting Irons	5	0
Bulger Brassies	5	8
Ladies' Drivers	5	8
„ Brassies	5	12

Simpson's.

Vulcan Dreadnought	5	12
Driver Bulger, Brassy „, Cleeks, Lofting Irons	5	
Niblicks, Mashies, Gun-metal Putters	5	4
Shafts "Selected"	2	4
Fitting extra	0	4

Send for Sports Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

ABOUT COTTON GENERALLY.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 5.

A correspondent writes asking us why we have discontinued our comments on the cotton markets. We have not. For the time being our remarks must of necessity be curtailed, as there are no new developments to affect or influence the situation materially, and one does not care to keep harping on the same theme *ad nauseam*. We have already expressed the opinion pretty freely, that we did not believe in a low grade of prices for Indian new crop cotton, that is to say, we consider prices are more likely in the near future to exceed Rs. 240 than to go below this mark. We gave our reasons for holding this view, and still maintain the same position. Our ideas may be all astray, and possibly the exporters, who were accredited with selling new Broach freely a fortnight ago at Rs. 236, have arrived at a more solid conclusion than ourselves, and will be right in the end. Time will show who was correct. The suggestion that has been made, to the effect, that the sales of new Broach by exporters were "hedge" transactions against near purchases, sounds quite plausible for business in normal times, but we imagine, at the present juncture, the procedure might involve a double risk which the ordinary business man would hesitate to shoulder, in spite of the existing disparity in prices between the two positions. We are therefore a little diffident about accepting the report in its entirety, and would have been more inclined to believe it, had the alleged sellers been equipped with the "bazaar" label.

A telegram just to hand informs us that the Manchester City Council has passed a disquieting way. The United States do not clare cotton contraband of war. Simultaneously another significant message states that the correspondence between Britain and America, regarding the British blockade, has been published, and reading between the lines, it would appear from the text of what Reuter terms the "latest phase," the United States are showing their teeth in quite an alarming and disquieting a way. The United States do not recognise the validity of the Prize Court under the restraint of municipal law: also in the case of the steamship Neches the United States insist upon the rights of American owners to bring goods out of Holland in neutral ships, even though the goods originally came from Germany. This simply amounts to a deliberate challenge to Great Britain to raise the blockade and relieve the pressure on the enemy. Sir E. Grey's reply is dignified and convincing. But there is a conciliatory under-tone about our Foreign Secretary's contentions, which suggest there is a degree of responsibility about the question in regard to possible complications arising, which will require the greatest tact and diplomacy to surmount. And from the look of affairs, from our point of view, the situation is quite serious enough, without the application of a further irritant, to an obviously impressionable surface, in the share of the cotton contraband question. We do not know what weight a body like the Manchester City Council is likely to carry with Government, if any. But it seems to be a pity, after the assurances given in the House of Commons by the Premier and Lord Robert Cecil, that Government cannot be entrusted to do the right thing, and be spared the discomfiture of having questionable resolutions moved by City Councillors, cabled all over the world for the benefit of the enemy and neutral pro-Germans. This precious Council would display a better spirit by confining their energies to Manchester and seeing that cotton does not reach the enemy at all by re-exportation or through the agency of any of its city's traders. And if this commendable enterprise were more rigorously exploited by all City Councillors in Great Britain there would be less necessity for raising the question of contraband, and none for passing meaningless resolutions.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, August 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	18,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		4,000
" Sales of East Ind an	..	—
" Imports	.. .. ..	4,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	5.36d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	7.35d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..	9.30
" "	Jan. ..	9.68
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.33
" "	Jan. ..	9.72
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	9.14
" "	Jan. ..	9.53

* Sales include 4,000 bales sold late yesterday.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 4th

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To day's price.
Aug.	5.19	5.19
Aug.-Sept	5.19	5.19
Sept.-Oct	5.28	5.28
Oct.-Nov.	5.35	5.35
Nov.-Dec.	5.41	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.45	5.45
Jan.-Feb.	5.49	5.49
Feb-March	5.53	5.53
March-April	5.57	5.57
April-May	5.61	5.61
May-June	5.64	5.64
June-July	5.67	5.67
July-Aug.	5.70	5.70
Oct.-Nov.	5.35	5.39
Nov.-Dec.	5.41	5.45
Dec.-Jan.	5.45	5.49
Jan.-Feb.	5.49	5.53
Feb.-March	5.53	5.57
March-April	5.57	5.61
April-May	5.61	5.65
May-June	5.64	5.68
June-July	5.67	5.71
July-Aug.	5.70	5.74

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 4th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Aug.	5.19	5.27
Aug.-Sep	5.19	5.27
Sep.-Oct.	5.28	5.3

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅝
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£ 821,000
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	26.95
The sum of £200,000 has been released.	

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 4th.

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92½	*Ex. Coupon.*
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 98½	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 4th.

Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day	Rs. 10,00,000.
Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—Not Tendered.	
Telegraphic Transfers—	
Calcutta, Bombay and Madras—Not Tendered.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 2,52,000.	
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 10,00,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 4th

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95 d
F.G. " "	4.10 d.
Fine " "	4.25 d
Good Oomra M. G.	4.45 d.
F.G. " "	4.60 d.
Fine " "	4.75 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45 d.
Fine " "	4.75 d.
Good Broach	4.85 d.
F.G. "	5.00 d.
Fine "	5 15 d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 4th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
" " to Continent	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.39
Previous closing price	9.26
Futures at New York Jan.	9.78
Previous closing price	9.65
Spot Cotton at New York	9.30
Previous price	9.30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.69
Previous price	8.69
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.20
Previous price	9.10
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.59
Previous price	9.48
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars	47⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 4th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers,	56/6
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July sellers.	56/6
Choice Whillte Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July sellers.	56/3
F. A. Q. Karachi, per 492lb c.i.f. July sellers.	55/10½
Wheat Choice white Bombay July sellers	57
WheatClub No. 2 July sellers	55½
Karachi Barley Aug.-Sept. sellers.	57/3

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal
Victorian. Nominal
New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August Sellers	£6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August Sellers	50
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers	56
Toria Rapeseed	50/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September seller	£1

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Augt.-Sept. Hull Sellers	£8-15

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£73
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	84½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£20
Hard Spelter	57½

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September Sellers	2/5
Ceylon Rubber September-October Sellers	2/5

The Behar Landowners' Association will give a party to the Maharaja of Darbhanga on the 18th instant in honour of the G.C.I.E. conferred on his Highness. The Association has also decided to entertain Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad on his elevation to the High Court Bench.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 5.

The market to-day has ruled firm with new Broach quoted at about 240 to 241.

There have been several enquiries from the bazaar for new Bengal but no business of any importance has been reported, as sellers are asking higher prices.

Ready cotton is only in moderate demand. We quote:—

Fine Bengal Sept., 165.
Fine Akola, Sept., 199.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April, 241.
Fully Good Bengal January, 184½.
Fine Khamgaum-Akola January, 211.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			240	Apr. 25'16
M. G. "			..	..
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms)	1830	1?4	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms).			..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab(Ry terms).			..	..
M. G. Khandesh			..	..
M. G. Amalna			..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote			..	..
H. G Bijapur			..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..			..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..			..	..
M. G. Nagpore			..	..
M. G. Yeotmal			..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..			..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)			..	..
M G Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	197	..	..	25-9-191?
Saw Ginned Dharwar		..	213/4	Do.
H. G. Westerns			189	Do.
M. G. Westerns			187	Do.
M. G. Miraj			215/4	Do.
M. G. Compta			2,0	Do.
M. G. Bengals	165/6	..	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Kgm.. ..	209	..	..	Jan. 25'16

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th August, 1915:—

Cotton	2,124	Bales
Wheat	920	cwts.
Linseed	4,305	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	6,282	"
Ginjellyseed	304	"
Poppyseed	418	"
Groundnuts	1,623	"
Castorseed	6,227	"
Rice	2,380	"
Myrabollams	725	"
Cottonseed	17.823	"
Mowrasced	732	"
Gram	282	"
Joowar	2,502	"
Barley	752	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent ... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 6-13, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ... Rs. 6-14, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ... Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ... Rs. 8-2, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-10-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Rs. 22, B. T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7-8d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 7-32d. Sept.
Do. do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	nominal.
60 d-s Hongkong	130½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-13-0
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-1-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 6.

The Cotton Mill share market stood slightly weak to-day with a moderate business passing. Tata iron and steel shares kept firm and unchanged.

In mill shares for September delivery Davids opened at Rs. 538½ but closed at Rs. 533½.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 376½, Standards to Rs. 902½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,105, Centrals to Rs. 1,805 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,400.

Indian Dying and Bleaching shares changed hands at Rs. 118½, Currimbhai at Rs. 190 and Finlays at Rs. 245.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,540.

Port Cannings declined to Rs. 760.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 885 x.d.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 168½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,172½.

Tata iron and steel ordinary shares stood sticky at Rs. 105½ and Deferred at Rs. 205½ for September delivery.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 565, Gujrat Ry. shares at Rs. 99 and Ahd. Dholka Ry shares at Rs. 121.

New Mofussil Press Co., shares were placed at Rs. 780.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 89.

Small clean pieces were quoted at Rs. 90.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 4th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

The Allahabad High Court closed on Thursday for long vacation and will reopen on Saturday, 23rd October. Sir Henry Richards, the Chief Justice, will be the Vacation Judge.

Are you in an office all day?—Smoking too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C-3

ENEMY TRADERS IN INDIA.

BENGAL CHAMBERS' REPRESENTATION

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

In the course of a long communication to the Government of Bengal, dealing with the action taken by the Government of India under the provisions of the "Hostile Foreigners" Trading Order, 1914, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce writes that the commercial public are inclining to the view that, so far as Calcutta is concerned, the order is less effective than it ought to be. In the matter of liquidation for example, it is doubted in Calcutta if some of the enemy firms, who have been ordered to liquidate, are making much progress in that direction. The procedure is that a liquidator has been licensed by the Controller of Hostile Frms but this liquidator, in some cases at any rate, is a member of the firm which is to be wound up and it is hardly to be expected that in these circumstances the liquidation will be speedily effected. On the contrary there is a growing feeling that attempts are being made to prolong the liquidation proceedings, in the hope that the war will come to an end in the meantime. There is a somewhat similar apprehension in the minds of the commercial community as regards those German and Austrian firms, from which the enemy element has been eliminated. The committee are without information as to the extent to which this elimination has been made effective and as to how the trading order bears on such cases. But they fear that elimination, where it has taken place, is temporary only and that the enemy partners are merely awaiting the end of the war to resume their connections with their respective businesses.

The stringent measures which have been lately adopted in the United Kingdom with the object of securing more effective control over the enemy subjects, have naturally attracted attention in Calcutta. The question of their sufficient control being exercised in this province and throughout the country, has risen and the general opinion undoubtedly is that too great a laxity has been and is being shown. It is publicly stated that many Germans and Austrians are at liberty, that a number of men who are beyond military age have not been repatriated, that arrangements at the internment camps are slack and that immediately on the termination of the war all German and Austrian firms will resume business and that the eliminated partners will return to them.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The European Association has addressed a communication to the Government of India on the question of taking drastic measures with regard to enemy aliens in India. The letter refers to the two announcements made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on June 30th and July 20th last, and says that with the exception of the information coming to hand that a few German missionaries and others were being interned they have not been able to learn of any action of the Government, drastic or otherwise that is calculated to restore a feeling of confidence. There are alien enemies still at large and holding responsible positions in India and it is impossible to conceive that the Government is not fully cognisant of this fact.

Continuing the Association writes:—The Council alluded sometimes ago to the continued employment of Germans in various posts by persons in authority, and they now reluctantly do feel it their duty to call the attention of the Government to the retention of Herr Buchner as his Excellency the Viceroy's Bandmaster. The fact that this German has been allowed to continue all these months in a position of authority over British bandsmen many of whom, if not all, are drawn from military service and further that he is in the immediate entourage of his Excellency the Viceroy, is very strongly deprecated by his Majesty's loyal subjects in India. The Government of India cannot be ignorant of this feeling because representations were made at Delhi by the Punjab Trade Association in the latter part of last year through the usual channels, which representations, it is understood, were ignored. In view of the Secretary of State's pledge my Council feel that the public are entitled to call for Herr Buchner's immediate removal.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY

RECOMMENDATIONS OF INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The Inter-Provincial Jute Conference concluded its sittings yesterday and Mr. B. Coventry, who came to preside over its meetings, left Calcutta in the evening for Pusa. As a result of the interchange of views between officials and experts many intricate questions have been solved. The views of the Conference about the condition of jute growing in Bengal have not been made public, but it is understood that the principal recommendations include the supply of better seed to cultivators, extension of area and improved methods of cultivation. The Government will be asked to strengthen the staff of the Agricultural Department to successfully cope with the growth of work. Mr. Coventry, before returning to Simla, will visit Pusa, Dacca and several places in Eastern Bengal.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D 1

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the views of your correspondent on the affairs of the above Company, will you kindly allow me a little space in your popular journal.

Some of the sister companies who are declaring dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum generally have only one European Manager who may have both Indian and Home experience, who is assisted by experienced Indian staff But this is not the thing at Treacher's. Besides paying a very handsome salary to the Acting Manager, which is comparatively more than what the other sister Companies pay to their Managers of wide experience, Treacher & Co., could boast to have on their staff more than half a dozen European Assistants, whose sole work is to supervise the work of the more experienced Indian staff and just to take a round here and there. I see from the balance sheets before me that not less than Rs. 25,000 is thrown away in the work of this formal supervision. How can the shareholders then expect dividend upon their investment when the whole management is fraught with such unnecessary expenditure?

Let me give you another instance. The European Assistants besides getting a handsome salary get medical aid and medical fees in case of sickness; the Indians not only are debarred from this privilege but their wages are cut for absence caused by sickness—the wages which vary between Rs. 25 and 60 per month.

Shortly, I am going to bring this matter up in the shareholders' meeting and trust that the other shareholders will rise to the occasion this time as your last correspondent has said, and support me with their votes.

In the meantime, let us wait and see what the management has to say in regard to dividend.—Yours, etc.

SHAREHOLDER.

DISTRESS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

COMMISSIONER TOURS FLOODED AREA.

(News Bureau.)

COMILLA, August 5.

The Divisional Commissioner with the District Magistrate has left in a steam launch to personally inspect the flooded area and the Brahamaputra and Chandpur, where actual distress is prevailing. Relief operations have been organised on a very large scale.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was good and beneficial rain during the week ending August 3 throughout the Presidency. More rain is still needed in Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kanta. Sowing generally progressing. Transplantation continues in Sind, Surat, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Savantvadi and the Konkon. Kharif seedlings were slightly damaged by insects in Upper Sind Frontier and by heavy rain in two talukas of Poona. Seedlings were suffering from want of sufficient moisture in Karachi and in three talukas of Larkana and three of Thar and Parkar. The supply of fodder was adequate except in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, two talukas and two mahals of Karachi and five talukas of Nawabshah, Kaira and Baroda. Agricultural stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in two talukas of Poona, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind, Baroda, Kaira and Sholapur. Prices of food grains have slightly risen in Gujarat but were generally steady elsewhere.

CROPS IN SURAT DISTRICT.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Aug. 4.

The official weekly reports from the Mamlatdars of the Talukas in the district for the week ending 2nd instant state that the sowing is completed. Standing crop is in good condition. More rain is needed in every Taluka for rice. The highest rainfall, viz. 13 inches 35 cents, was in Dhurenpore and the lowest, viz., 2 inches 74 cents, was in Orpad Taluka. In the city there has been no rain for the last 24 hours, although the sky still remains cloudy.

LOCUST SWARM AT DARJEELING.

(News Bureau.)

DARJEELING, August 4.

Swarms of locusts alighted to-day east of the station. This swarm visited this district and plains starting from the P. W. D. Road until it worked up the Tista Valley.

NEEDS OF THE RED CROSS GIFTS DEPOT

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The requirements of St. John's Ambulance Red Cross Gifts Depot for the current week are 5,000 yards flannel or flannelette for making pyjamas and 5,000 yards cotton shirtings for East Africa and cigarettes of all kinds. Most urgently required are towels, mosquito nets, pillows, pillow-cases, puggaries, thin sleeping suits, socks, Horlick's malted milk, Benger's food, Keating's powder, jellies, [illegible], writing paper, exercise books, gramophones, electric torches, tooth brushes, tooth powder, neem tooth sticks, etc. Consignments should be booked to the War Gifts Depot, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Aug. 5.*)

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Baldock, 108th Infantry, to be Assistant Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain R. Nicolas.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 6th July, 1915.

Mr. Tahirali Fatehi, LL.B., to be substantive *pro tem.* Registrar of the Court of the Resident at Aden, on probation for a period of three months, vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Rustam Ali, whose services have been lent to the Government of India.

Mr. J. B. Anding, Acting Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for such period as may be necessary to enable him to return to duty within the period of his leave in the event of the decision of the Secretary of State being adverse to Mr. Clayton continuing in the service of the War Office.

The period of the appointment of Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., as Assistant Settlement Officer, Ahmednagar, in connection with the revision settlement of the Shevgaon Taluka and the Pathardi Mahal of the Ahmednagar District, is extended upto 15th October, 1915.

Mr. Gul Muhammad Abdur Rahman to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. S. Henderson.

Mr. T. F. Main to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind.

Mr. G. S. Henderson, on return from leave, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, N D.

Mr. P. C. Patil to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, N. D.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Superintendent, College Farm, to act as Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan.

A temporary appointment is created of a Fourth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 500 per mensem for a period of three years to be designated Deputy Collector on Special Duty in connection with the preparation of the Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay and Mr. Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya is appointed to hold it, and Mr. Anant Laxman Deshmukh to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Deputy Collector, Bombay, during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. R. Vaidya.

Mr. Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern Division, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months with effect from 1st September, 1915.

The Rev. E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough on medical certificate for nine months with effect from the 9th July, 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain (Honorary Major) Daniel Joseph Sharp, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st April, 1913.

Mr. R. S. Hubbell, temporary Engineer, to hold charge of the duties of Mr. W. C. Dooris, temporary Engineer for boring work, during the absence on leave of the latter.

Mr. H. W. O. Taylor, A.C.G.I., B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, to take over charge of the duties of the Mechanical Engineer to Government, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. He will work under the orders of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. H. B. Evington, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Southern Division to the Central Division.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon G. D. Mehta, L. M. & S., has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 24th July, 1915.

SALE OF ADULTERATED LIQUORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have had occasion several times to write about the excise policy, traffic in toddy and the desirability of encouraging the production and consumption of toddy juice and the spirits and liquors manufactured from toddy juice. In this letter I beg to throw out a suggestion that it would be desirable for the Municipal authorities in the Town and Island of Bombay and corresponding authorities and departments outside the Presidency Town to have some supervision over the liquors and spirits sold in Bombay and outside the Town and Island of Bombay inasmuch as they fall within the definition of articles of drink. This will check the noxious liquors and spirits being put down the throats of poor and illiterate people who form the bulk of consumers. What is the use of sanitary rules regarding restaurants, hotels and Irani's shops, if methylated and such like drinks are consumed and the health and the physique of the manhood are undermined? Why should not country liquors be sold so as to compare with foreign articles? And why should the liquors and spirits consumed by the people be not analysed and bad and injurious drinks tabooed?

Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

4th Aug. 1915.

CLIMATE AND CHARACTER.

An American writer has been examining the influence of climate upon the moulding of character on mankind. He arrives at the conclusion that the physical activity of the races of Western Europe is greatest when the average temperature is about 60 degrees—that is, on days when the thermometer goes down to perhaps 50 or 55 degrees at night and rises to about 65 or 70 degrees by day. Mental activity, on the other hand, is greatest when the average is a little below 40 degrees—that is, on days which may have a frost at night. If the mean temperature were the only thing to be considered, the best climate would be one where the average in winter is about 40 and the average in summer about 60 degrees. Only a few parts of th world are blessed with such conditions. The most important of these both in area and in population, is England. Next comes the Northern Pacific coast of the United States, from Oregon to the southern part of British Columbia. Here, unfortunately, the mountains rise close to the sea, and so prevent the favourable conditions from penetrating far in land. A third highly favoured area is found in New Zealand, especially the southern island. This, like its two predecessors, is recognised as one of the highly advanced parts of the earth. The fourth and last of the places where the mean temperature is particularly favourable is not generally so recognised. It lies in Patagonia, and the corresponding part of Chili, between latitudes 45 degrees and 50 degrees S. So it seems that conditions are most favourable for mental activity when the average temperature is at 40 degrees.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY

Senate Meeting for conferring LL.D. Degrees on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta, 5-45 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 7.

Entertainment to Sir Richard Lamb, Town Hall by Khan Bahadur Bhimardiwalla
English Mail steamer Kashmir, due to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.
Poona Extra Race Meeting.

MONDAY, Aug. 8

Municipal Corporation.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11.

Municipal Standing Committee.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences

BIRTHS.

COWDELL—On 26th July, at Harrogate, the wife of A. H. Reginald Cowdell, of Sam Sing T. E., Dooars, of a son.
MALCOLM—On July 24th, at Asansol, the wife of William Owen Malcolm, E. I. Ry., a daughter. (English and Scotch papers please copy.)
WOOD-COLLINS—At "Kenfield," Simla, on the 23rd July, the wife of P. Wood-Collins, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MENDES—MAIR—On July 27th, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Asansol, by the Rev Fr. L. Philippart, S.J., Stanley Albert Mendes to Flora Maude Mair.

SILVER WEDDING.

GLASSUP—STARK—On the 2nd August, 1890, at St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, by the Rev. Alfred Neville Rolfe, Edwin Richard Kenneth Glassup, only surviving son of the late Richard Glassup, to Lisette Frances Amelia Stark, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Alfred Stark, C.M.S.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

WOOD—On the night of 28th June, 1915, killed in action at the Dardanelles, Creighton Arthur Bell (Lieut., 1st Bat., The Essex Regt.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood, Cuttack Orissa.

DEATH.

PETERS—On the 30th July, at Howrah Hospital, John Peters, Fort Gloster Jute Mills. Dearly beloved husband of Margaret Yeaman. Deeply regretted.

IN MEMORIAM.

BEARD—In ever loving memory of our dear darling daughter (Dottie) who passed away on 1st August, 1911.
CASTON—In loving memory of our darling Mary Winifred Caston, wife of C. W. Caston, who left us for her Heavenly Home on the 2nd August, 1913.
CASTON—In ever sad and loving remembrance of my darling sister, Mary Winifred Caston, whom Jesus called to rest on the 2nd August, 1913. "Not lost, but gone before."
MCGHEE—In ever sad, affectionate remembrance of Arthur Pollock McGhee, Accountant, N.-W. Railway, eldest son of Alex. McGhee, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, Secunderabad, who passed away peacefully to join his Heavenly Home on the 1st August, 1913, at Lahore, aged 24 years. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his sorrowing parents, sisters, brothers relatives and a large circle of friends. "Though lost to sight to memory dear." Inserted by Mrs. M. F. McGhee, (Bombay and Lahore papers please copy).
MOORE—In loving memory of Valetta Pearl Moore, aged 3½, who died in Darjeeling August 2nd, 1893. L. Moore.
SEALEY—In loving memory of our dearly loved one, Laurence Clive (little Bennie), who entered into eternal rest on the 2nd August, 1911, at Allahabad, aged 7 years, 1 month and 21 days. Deeply mourned.
TORRICK—In loving memory of Esther Ida (Hetty) Torrick, died 2nd August, 1911. "Peace, perfect Peace."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Aug. 6.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

268.—Transfers. The following transfers will take place with effect from this date:—
No. 7722, Vol. P. Stuhre, from "C" to "B" Co.
No. 8261, Motor Cyc. J. J. L. Hamilton, from "E" (Cyclist) to "J" (Scots) Company in the rank of Volunteer.

269.—Enrolments. No. 6400, Vol. B. H. Lochhead, having re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Company.

The under-named having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Company from this date:—
No. 8629 Vol. H. C. Angus, No. 8630 Vol. A. D. C. Linn, No. 8631 Vol. A. Dunn, No. 8632 Vol. H. G. D. Turnbull, No. 8633 Vol. B. G. Moulton, No. 8634 Vol. A. H. Simpson, No. 8635 Vol. J. Stewart, No. 8636 Vol. B. Brown, No. 8637 Vol. K. D. M. Forbes, No. 8638 Vol. A. M. Stewart, No. 8639 Vol. A. Watson.

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held at the Elysium Skating Rink at 9-30 p.m. on 19th, 21st and 23rd August, 1915. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights, &c., to Sergt.-Major as early as possible. The following competitions are open to all India:—Feather weights, Light weight, Middle weight and Heavy weight.

(Signed) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Aug. 5.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding, B. V. A.

E. E. COMPANY, B. V. A.

No. 761—Pay.—Pay will be issued at the Old Headquarters on Friday, 6th instant at 6 p.m.

No. 762—Leave.—No. 1432 Gunner Bazley, A. C., No. 1 Company, granted one month's leave from the 14th August 1915.
No. 1723 Gunner O'Kelly, E., No. 1 Company, granted three months' leave from the 11th August 1915.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March—Odd Comrades ..... Teike
Overture—Poet and Peasant ..... Supue
Valse—Contemplation ..... Kandt
Selection—The Yeomen of the Guard Sullivan
Melodie—Sirenade Lyrique ..... Elgar
Melodies from—Autumn Manoeuvres ..... Kalman
Dance—Kisses ..... Marylin

FATIMABIBI TOGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of July 1915 the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 9,752 out of which 4,308 were males, 2,968 females and 2,476 children.

THE ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

To-morrow being the Foundation Day of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood a public lecture on 'Emerson's Pantheism' will be delivered under its auspices by Mr. S. T. Engineer, at the Brotherhood premises on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan B.A., Bar-at-Law will preside.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out in a ground-floor structure with thatched roof, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, and occupied by D'Silva, a clerk, on Wednesday evening at Mahim. The fire was quickly put out by Municipal Fire engines, the damage being estimated about Rs. 200. The cause of the fire is believed to be over-heating of a charcoal "sigree."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

A First Aid Class for Gujarati Ladies under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay will be opened in Chanda Ramji Girls' High School in Girgaum from to-morrow. The class will be conducted by Dr. Gulabdas Gokuldas Saraiya from 4 to 5 p.m. (S. T.). Those who wish to join the class should register their names with Jayantilal M. Thakere, 39, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SARDINIA.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay by the China mail steamer Sardinia, yesterday:—
Rev. O. Crowe, Mr. Bowman, Mrs. Bowman, Miss Bowman, Mr. L. H. Goldsmith, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. G. Burall, Mr. C. Gordon, Mrs. D. H. Hallett, Miss Field, Rev. M. Dias, Mrs Hoyt and infant, 2 Masters Hoyt, and 40 deck passengers.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Brotherhood Prof. S. L. Joshi, M.A., of the Baroda College, will deliver a public lecture to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, on "The Spirit of True culture." The Senior and Junior Classes of the Brotherhood will meet as usual on Sunday, the 8th instant, at their respective places at 9 a.m. The Senior Class will be conducted by Sir Narayen Chandavarker and the Junior Class by Mr. S. N. Gamadia, M.A.

WAR GIFTS BY MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO.

A Press Communique issued yesterday states—
The St. John Ambulance Association, War Gifts Depot, Bombay, gratefully acknowledge the very kind contribution of Messrs. Phillips and Company Limited consisting of:—24 bottles Hooker's Malted Food, 24 tins Benger's Food, 1 dozen packets S. & L. Soap and 48 rolls sanitary paper for use of No. 3 A British General Hospital at Busra. They have kindly promised to contribute the above gifts monthly for the use of that Hospital.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 31st July 1915 was as follows:—Bombay City 5, Surat Town and Port 1, other places in Surat District 3, Bandra Port 1, Ahmednagar District 14 (for 2 weeks), Nasik District 49, Satara District 25, Poona Town 2, other places in Poona District 7, Sholapur District 9, Kolaba District 2, Belgaum District 82 Dharwar District 56, Bijapur District 1, Karachi Town and Port 1, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 44, Akalkot State 5. Total 307.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above club was held on Sunday last at Mahim. The opening event was a 10 bird handicap sweep, which was won by A. Leeson with 8 kills.

A double rise sweep followed in which W. C. Morley with 7 kills and 1 handicap was successful.

A sweep at unknown traps and angles came next, in this event R. Kennedy was seen to advantage breaking the whole of his 10 "Clays," A. Leeson with 9 kills taking second prize.

Entries were then taken for Spoon competition for which W. C. Morley with 8 kills and R. Kennedy with 7 kills and 1 handicap tied and on shooting of the tie Morley with 9 kills to his opponents 8 obtained the spoon.

The 4th round of the C. B. S. A. Medal was then fired, A. Leeson with 8 kills being top scorer, J. Cuninghame with 5 kills and 2 handicap coming second.

The Monthly shoot for the holdership of the Tyros Cup followed, scoring being on the Scotch system, W. C. Morley with 9 kills or 24 points retaining his holdership of the Cup.

A double rise competition at 5 pairs of birds was won by A. Leeson with a score of 10 points.

Two "Miss and Out" competition which were won by J. Cuninghame and A. Leeson brought the Meeting to a close.

ENGINEERS FOR MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the latest home papers I have received, there are several appeals issued by the National Advisory Committee to engineers and skilled workmen in its kindred trades to join the Munitions Factories. In this connection I wish to make a suggestion which I have not as yet seen advanced in the columns of the Press, and which, if acted upon, would procure for the Munitions Factories many skilled workmen.

Most of the steamers sailing round the Indian coast and other ports out East carry five European engineers. This number is now too many. All that is absolutely required is three watch keeping engineers.

If the steamship companies would release these two extra men, and they were sent Home, they would form valuable addition to any Engineering or Munitions works there. They could to a certain extent, and as a temporary measure, be replaced by Indian Fitters.

It would entail extra work on those left behind, but I am sure they would gladly do it, if the others could get away. To my personal knowledge there are several young marine engineers who are anxious to get away, but who cannot do so as they are bound down by their agreements.

Trusting some good may come of this suggestion,—Yours, etc.,

A MARINE ENGINEER.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

BUSINESS BEFORE TO-DAY'S MEETING

The following among other items of business will be discussed at the meeting of the Senate of Bombay University to be held to-day at 5-45 p.m. in the University Hall:—

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate—

That Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., be assigned to the Faculties of Arts and Law; the fact of his being an M.A. with Honours being the reason for his assignment to the former Faculty.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intentiontion to move—

That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate to appoint Messrs. Shaikh Abdul Kadir Surfraz, M.A., and N. D. Minocher-Homji, B.A., to be University Lecturers in Persian for the current year to lecture respectively on "Hakim Sanai's Hadiqat-ul-Haqiqat" and "The History of Persian Poetry from its early development to modern times."

Consideration of a representation from some students of the Grant Medical College praying that as the period for holding the Second L. M. & S. Examination for the last time was extended by one year a corresponding extension be sanctioned in the case of the Final L. M. & S. Examination.

LL.D. FOR MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND SIR P. M. MEHTA.

Dr. Harold H. Mann has given due notice of his intention to move—

That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on the ground that he is in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., has given due notice of his intention to move—

That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Syndicate that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of the University be conferred on the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University, in consideration of his scholarship and his eminent public services ranging over a period of nearly fifty years, especially in respect of measures affecting the cause of local self-government, sanitation, and education.

ARTS COLLEGE AT DHARWAR.

Consideration of a letter dated 29th May 1915 from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, on the subject of the establishment of an Arts College at Dharwar. Sir Narayan G Chandavarkar has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that a reply be sent to this letter, informing Government that the Senate is of opinion that the establishment of an Arts College in some suitable town of the Bombay Karnatic such as Dharwar will go some way towards affording relief of congestion in the existing Colleges and that the best way of meeting and preventing such congestion is to amplify the number of such institutions in both the Karnatic and other parts of the Presidency; but that the Senate is unable to offer any suggestion or opinion on the financial aspects and arrangements of the scheme for the proposed Arts College at Dharwar, those being questions within the knowledge and scope of Government and the Bombay Karnatic public.

THE MEDICAL COURSE.

Consideration of the following recommendation made by Sir Alfred Hopkinson in his Report to the University and the opinion thereon of the Faculty of Medicine to which it was referred by the Syndicate.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S RECOMMENDATION.

"That Medical students should be allowed to take their preliminary Scientific subjects—Chemistry, Physics and Biology—at any of the Colleges of the University which have adequate equipment and provide suitable teaching in these subjects. For example, there seems every probability that they could be thoroughly taught both at the New College of Science in Bombay and at Ahmedabad in view of the recent developments which have taken place there. There are, no doubt, also other colleges in which proper provision in this respect is or could shortly be made. It will afterwards be a matter of consideration with the authorities of the Grant Medical School whether these subjects should still be taught in that school. In view of the growth of the Medical School, and of the great development which is taking place in the provision made for the subjects of subsequent study, such as Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, and the pressure on the space available, it may be desirable to discontinue the teaching of these preliminary subjects in the Grant College itself. There is evidently considerable pressure on the space there available, and I believe that it would give useful encouragement to the Science teaching in some of the Mofussil colleges if the above suggestion were adopted. There would also be more opportunity for these colleges to exercise an influence on the students if intending medical students remained under their influence for two years instead of for a single year only, and in some cases it is a hardship to students to take them to a distance from their homes at an earlier period than is absolutely necessary. It would be necessary, of course, to recognise the Science study thus taken at one of the other colleges as counting towards the five years required for a Medical qualification. If this is done it may possibly be required as a condition that some preliminary instruction in Anatomy should be given in the First Year. This might probably be arranged with some member or members of the staffs of one of the local hospitals."

OPINION OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE ON THE ABOVE RECOMMENDATION.

"Agreeing with Sir Alfred Hopkinson on the grounds of economy to the students and relief of possible pressure on the space available at the Grant Medical College, the Faculty are of opinion that candidates for the Preliminary Scientific Examination may be allowed to receive instruction in Physics, Chemistry and Biology in other Colleges than the Grant Medical College which have proper equipment and provide suitable teaching in these subjects, at the same time that the classes in these subjects are continued to run as at present at the Grant Medical College, but that differing from his opinion as to the influence exercised on students, the Faculty record the opinion that in their own interests and as a means of fostering a corporate feeling and professional fellowship among them, they should be subject as long as possible to the influence of the College which prepares them for the main business of their lives rather than that their minds and characters should be formed under the varying influences of different Colleges."

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE.

A proposal to permit students who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination in the Group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology to appear at the Preliminary Scientific Examination on production of a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College of having satisfactorily completed the course prescribed in Organic Chemistry for the latter Examination.

Dr. Sorab K. Nariman has given due notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate—

That the following *N. B.* be added at the end of regulation No. 27 in Medicine (page 153 of the University Calendar for 1915):—

"*N. B.*—Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination under the new regulations in the Group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology will be permitted to proceed, without any attendance at a Medical College, to the Preliminary Scientific Examination on production of a certificate from the Principal of an Arts College of having satisfactorily completed at such College the course prescribed in Organic Chemistry for the Preliminary Scientific Examination."

NO GENIUS.

WHY THE WAR IS DULL.

At the first sight it might appear somewhat of an irrelevance that one whose chief business in life has been to write poetic plays should put forward any personal impression on the grim business of the present war. But, writes Mr. Stephen Phillips in the "Daily Mail," I have been a lifelong student of military, history, and especially of the strategy of the long struggle with Napoleon, so that an impression, which I put forward in all humaility, may carry with it a certain interest. And this is the apparent lack in so vast a shock of numbers of any towering, individual genius on either side.

I use the word apparent advisedly, for the simple reason that the chief operations in this war take place behind so thick a veil and calculated obscurity of silence that for all one knows some really great and magnificent military feat may have been accomplished by "someone, somewhere." In any case, no such reflection can be made on the actual fighting forces of the English Empire for the obvious reason that they occupy a comparatively insignificant part of the great Allied line, and their commanders can in no sense be given the free hand and initiative which are essential to any daring military coup. The fact, however, remains that after nearly a year of incessant fighting this huge business seems to have settled down into a mighty lock-jaw of mediocrities.

It will, of course, be answered, that this is warfare entirely under new conditions; that those conditions are, by the Allies at any rate, only beginning to be grasped, and that therefore all former standards and comparisonas with the past are out of place. This is a war, it will be said, of underground entrenchments, of munitions, and of chemistry, and affords no field, as in the past, for any outstanding individual initiative. But this reply is belied by the whole course of military history. It is, has been, and always will be the prime business of a military genius, possibly even to create new battle conditions, but, at any rate, instantly to recognise and instantly adapt himself to those conditions, however novel, by which he is faced. If he fails thus to recognise, and to adapt himself, he is by that very confession, no genius at all.

In ancient history the crossing of the Alps by Hannibal may be taken as an instance of entirely new and overwhelming obstacles being confronted and overthrown.

Again in recent warfare the ability of Napoleon so to manoeuvre from his base that he could strike at any moment at any point which he deemed vulnerable, created a new tradition in tactics.

The present war is undoubtedly the greatest so far as the number of combatants engaged is concerned, but, so far as we are allowed to know, it is probably the dullest. No really decisive and permanent stroke evidently has been made at any point in any theatre of the war. Possibly an exception may now be made in the case of General Botha's successful campaign in Africa.

Harking back to my original contention of an apparent lack of any towering individuality; in home affairs, in England, this is perhaps even more keenly obvious. A crisis, like the present cannot be dealt with drastically by the "lawyer-politicians," who may be fairly successful in more normal times. This crisis cries for a dictator, a man of the calibre, and nothing short of it, of the elder, not the younger Pitt, or, better still, of Cromwell. It has usually been said that the great opportunity finds the man. Surely a greater opportunity than this conflict affords has never been given in history. I venture once more to assert that apparently no genius on the vast scale has yet emerged from this world-welter.

In his Parish Magazine the vicar of St. Silas, Kentish Town, relates the following story he has received from the front. Two Jews in the Russian Army were captured and sent to Germany. One wrote home: "Dear Mother,—Here I am at last in a beautiful German prison. I have a fine room with clean linen, good food, and cigars, I am very happy.—Your loving son, Ikey. P.S.—Jakey was shot this morning for complaining."

SATURDAY'S POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS.

LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lumination 9-12, Manilla 9-5, Madrina 9-5, Pretty Good Sort 9-3, Bunty 9-0, Smirk 8-10, Gipsy's Advice 8-10, Drill Mistress 8-10, Forfeit 8-10, Parkhill 8-6, Creole 8-3, Borgie 8-1, Lord Robert 7-9, Seigneurie 7-9, St. Alban 7-6, Sophocles 7-5, Impecunious 6-12, Lord Reay 6-0.

KARLI PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.
Soomsam 9-7, Saidan 9-5, Maasal 8-4, Dhaidan 9-1, Durban 8-7, Nawabzada 8-7, Minerva 8-6, Wellington 8-4, Beethoven 8-4, Ream 8-3, Nainava 8-1, Mat-hat-Baig 7-13, Tenebreuse 7-11, British King 7-10, Abdul Aziz 7-8.

SUNGAM PLATE—Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Alwar 9-8, Lot 9-6, Ben Hur 9-6, Ruby Fish 9-6, Red Fish 9-1, Saood 8-12, Cyprus 8-11, Vellard 8-10, Ruby Maze 8-10, Investment 8-9, Engine 8-8, Anaz 8-6, Flying Machine 8-6, Columbus 8-5, Back Bay 8-4, Nasirabad 8-0, Biglig 7-13, Triumph 7-10, Aircraft 7-10, Red Flag 7-7, Silver Knight (late Rahee) 7-6, Present 7-4.

SUNGAM PLATE—Division II.
Hurchan 9-10, Cardiff 9-8, Kaiumers 8-7, Guldasta 9-5, Sherali 9-3, Crescent 9-2, American Spot 9-2, Hongkong 9-1, Beaver 9-1, Abdul 8-10, Pharoah 8-9, Arabian Consul 8-6, Safi 8-5, Alman 8-3, Paradise 8-2, Tawdry 7-13, Kassum 7-7, Jingle 7-7, Shatra 7-5, Vudhia 7-4, Crisis 7-0.

HORSES LEFT IN.

LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Lumination, Manila, Madrina, Pretty Good Sort, Bunty, Gipsy's Advice, Drill Mistress, Forfeit, Parkhill, Creole, Borgie, Lord Roberts, Seigneurie, St. Alban, Sophocles, Impecunious, Lord Reay.

KARLI PLATE.
Soomsam, Maasal, Dhaidan, Durban, Minerva, Wellington, Beethoven, Ream, Nainava, Mat-hat-Baig, Tenebreuse, British King, Abdul Aziz.

SUNGAM PLATE.—Division I, 6 furlongs.
Alwar, Lot, Ruby Fish, Red Fish, Saood, Cyprus, Vellard, Investment, Engine, Anaz, Flying Machine, Back Bay, Biglig, Triumph, Aircraft, Red Flag, Silver Knight (late Rahee).

DIVISION II.
Cardiff, Guldasta, Sherali, American Spot, Abdul, Pharoah, Arabian Consul, Alman, Tawdry, Kassum, Jingle, Vudhia, Crisis.

MAIDEN C. B. PLATE.—6 furlongs.
Hopeful Coeur de Lion, Tango, Black Boy, Claret Cup, and Keepsake.

SELLING PLATE.—7 furlongs.
Present, Highborn, Paradise, Victory and Kingmac.

HOPEFUL PLATE.—7 furlongs.
England, Perim, Messina, Certainty, Chicago, Arrow, Socrates, Challenger, Active, Shaitam, Brocade, Persia, Ruby Mine, Robinson Crusoe, Ajax, Providence, Black Hussar and Menace.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The Harwood League fixture down for decision on Wednesday evening between the Bombay Gymkhana and Bengal United, had to be abandoned owing to the abundance of rain which fell previous to the commencement of the game, which made the ground unplayable. The Bombay Gymkhana are rather unfortunate with regard to their fixtures, this being the second occasion on which they have been prevented from taking the field, by rain. It is rumoured that the game was postponed, it being the anniversary of the day on which Britain declared war on Germany. We were, however, unable to ascertain whether this was the reason for the postponement of the game or whether it was abandoned owing to rain.

UNIVERSITY MEDALS AND PRIZES

The subjects selected for competitive Essays for the under mentioned university medals and prizes for 1916 are as follows:—

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—"A historical summary and critical examination of the Indian point of view in Economics."

The Karsandas Mulji Prize.—"A description of the Depressed Classes in the Deccan and Gujarat with special reference to their origin, condition and economic position in the framework of Indian Society, past and present, and the movements, religious, social, or political, inaugurated both before and after the introduction of British rule in India to elevate the status of those Classes."

The Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama Prize.—"The prevalence of Tuberculosis in India, with special reference to its influence upon the mortality of the larger cities and the measures that are applicable for its arrest."

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize.—"The influence of British rule on Village Life in India."

The Ashburner Prize.—"Glass manufacture in India a retrospect and prospect."

The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal.—"A list of the Girha Sutras arranged according to the Samhita and Sutra Saktra Sakhas to which they belong, together with the description of the general nature of their contents and a comparison of the ideals put forth by them and the prevailing practice of the Modern Hindus as regards the several rites and sacraments."

The Pandit Bhagvanlal Indrajit Gold Medal and Prize.—"A critical study of the transcripts and translations of the Satawahana inscriptions in the Nasik caves and a summary of the historial information to be gathered therefrom inclusive of the relations of the elder, not the younger Pitt, or, better still, of Cromwell. It has usually been said that the great opportunity finds the man. Surely a greater opportunity than this conflict affords has never been given in history. I venture once more to assert that apparently no genius on the vast scale has yet emerged from this world-welter.

The Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Prize.—"The history and development of the Iron industry in India."

The Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize.—"The growth of Marathi Literature under British rule, a retrospect and prospect, with special reference to its influence on the religious and social life of the people."

French women are discussing the best means of showing respect for the wounded soldiers they see in the streets. Should women bow to these warriors or merely look kindly at them? One suggestion is to place the right hand on the heart and look straight at the object of this mark of respect, just as a soldier is taught to look at a superior when saluting him.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Court Martial in Ceylon.

The "Madras Mail."—The sentences of another General Court Martial held in Ceylon in connection with the rioting there have been promulgated. At Veyangoda, on the 13th July, two men were charged with rioting and shop-breaking and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 and to undergo penal servitude for ten years. On similar charges two others were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 and undergo two years' imprisonment. For treason and shop-breaking, two prisoners were sentenced to penal servitude for life and another for rioting, shop-breaking and riotously damaging a mosque, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. For rioting and shop-breaking two other prisoners were found guilty and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 and fourteen years' penal servitude and a fine of Rs. 2,000 and ten years' penal servitude, respectively. At Hanwella, on the 15th July, four prisoners were charged with treason and riotously demolishing a mosque and were sentenced to death. Another was charged with treason and shop-breaking and sentenced to death, while a Buddhist priest was sentenced to death for treason, shop-breaking and riotously demolishing a mosque. Three others were sentenced to death for treason, shop-breaking and wounding with intent to murder. Two prisoners were sentenced to death for treason and shop-breaking, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. Two Mahomedans were charged with treason and riotously demolishing buildings and were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Railway Grievance.

The "Indian Patriot."—If what we are informed is correct, that the Government of Madras is responsible for the plague passport arrangements at the Jolarpet junction, the sooner the system is changed the better it will be for the prestige of Government. As it is, every Indian passenger is compelled to quit the carriage and stand upon the platform and await the medical officer. The tied rope keeps off the passengers from the others; to move a little aside will be to merit the slang abuse of the police. Exposed to the sun during the day, the burning stone pavement on the platform is cooled by the touch of women and children forced out of the compartment to suit the convenience of the medical officer. We have, in this system of medical examination, a kind of treatment more akin to what South Africa railways may extend to our immigrants. Anglo-Indian passengers travelling third class are treated with the consideration extended to the second class and first class passengers. They need not leave their seats nor stand behind the rope for the medical officer. We do not want that the Anglo-Indians should lose the privilege they now possess, but we want that Indians should be treated in the same way that the other community is treated. We have not much hope of knocking down the racial distinction in railways, but the Government is responsible for the plague passport arrangements. We are surprised that there should exist an arrangement which insists on women and children leaving their place in a railway compartment and then rush back again soon after medical inspection. We should provide for more doctors to examine the passengers in the compartments or should provide women at least to be exempt from this inconvenience. It is easy for the Government to do this; and such little signs of concern for popular convenience appeal to the public.

India's Loyalty.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph." The vastly enlarged British and Indian comradeship in arms may be expected to bring in its train, not new problems indeed, but a new and enlarged vision, both to ourselves and to the leaders of Indian opinion, in dealing with familiar issues and controversies. The task of working out their solution is mutual, and our share in it is to confirm India's instinctive realisation that she can best fulfil her destinies and attain her high hopes within the British Empire. By early taking a noble part in the severe trial and heavy sacrifices of these momentous months, she has made it possible for the whole might of British dominions to be brought to bear for the first time upon the needs of war. She has stood firmly by us in the hours of our need. From this bond of union there is already springing a comprehension and understanding which will go far to enable India to make the best use, for her good and ours, of her new and more honoured place in the British Imperial system.

Taxation in the Punjab.

The "Tribune":—In judging the comparative heaviness or lightness of land tax there are yet other factors we have to take into consideration. One of them is that we in the Punjab even in the older districts have so far had only three or four regular settlements while in the Gujarat districts of the Bombay Presidency the highest pitch of assessment has already been reached. Another is that agriculture is yet undeveloped in the Punjab and culturable waste is abundant while it is fully developed in Baroda and in the Gujarat Districts of the Bombay Presidency. In the Punjab 31-5 per cent. of arable land is still a "culturable waste" whereas in the Bombay Presidency only 4.4 per cent. is classed as such. That is to say in the Punjab the State has yet to encourage people to bring under plough a good deal of its "culturable waste," and the need for moderation in assessment is greater in the Punjab than in any other province, not including Agra where the culturable waste forms only 20 per cent. of the arable land.

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THE POONA OFFICE of the BOMBAY CHRONICLE is at No. 1, Arsenal Road, (Treacher's Buildings.)

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 6, 1915

THE POLITICAL TRUCE.

The announcement made in the press a few days ago that the Report of the Public Services Commission is about to be signed in London has caused a considerable amount of apprehension in political circles in this country. And this is hardly surprising. For two reasons;—firstly, that the whole business of the Commission, its appointment and its peregrinations for the taking of evidence belong to the pre-war period, and it has been agreed that the pre-war vision of India is to be re-adjusted; and secondly, because the Report, whatever it may prove to be, is controversial; and controversy of the kind that the Report is bound to provoke, is not only not desirable at present but has been expressly deprecated by Government and eschewed by the public. It is impossible, of course, to draw a hard and fast line and avoid absolutely and completely the mention of controversial matters of every kind. To do that fairly we should have to suspend the administrative development and progress of the country. But the terms of reference to the Public Services Commission raise some of the most vital political questions in this country, questions which are the subject of the most acute, and at times painful, controversy; and to raise a discussion on them at this moment would be a breach of the political truce, and might lead to deplorable results.

The mere suggestion that the Report is about to be published has thrown our usually sober contemporary, "New India," into a fit of hysterics. "If," it says,

"The Report throws a few crumbs to the native dog instead of a wholesale and broad granting of rights and privileges the Indian people and the Indian press will have to criticise, strongly and fully, attributing valuations and motives, in spite of the War conditions. That bugbear of 'let us not hamper the rulers when War is on,' has done the Indian cause much harm, for the bureaucratic administration has not only not mended its ways, but has persisted in its naughty malevolence. It is quite likely that for the publication of the Report a psychological moment is chosen; perhaps it is expected of the Indian press and public to receive calmly and without comment what it has to say, and not murmer and make troubles, for the War is on. We fervently hope the Indian press and public will do nothing of the kind. If the Report is not satisfactory to our cause and our aspirations, let us frankly, boldly and sharply criticise it; if the Government does not want that criticism, let it not publish the Report till the War is over."

We are quite in sympathy with the substance of this complaint, if it can be assumed that it is proposed shortly to sign and publish the Report. But we could have wished this passage and others which follow it had been couched in more temperate tones, and that "New India" had remembered, before it got to the end of its outburst, that "there is no reason,," as it says, "for excitement or abuse." We do not know yet that the Report is actually about to be signed or published. We can hardly believe that to be possible. But it is after all more reasonable to enter our protest against such a course and to reserve our excitement until we know that the protest has been ignored. But "New India" on the strength of its apprehensions would plunge the whole country into a political agitation which we are sure is not desired by any responsible leader of Indian opinion at this moment. The Indian Nation, it says, has played the game of petitioning and praying too long. "Let us speak our minds . . . . that has to be done if we want Freedom," And it proceeds to demand from all the Provinces that they should "articulate their aspirations and put forward their views and schemes of what each wants for itself." If that is done "the authorities will think twice before signing and publishing the Report."

All this is very ill-timed, ill-judged and unnecessary. In the first place nobody wants an agitation of that sort now. It is not the least part of India's contribution to the war that she refrains during the war from doing anything to embarass the Government. There may be people whose patience is taxed thereby, and there are undoubtedly instances in which the game has not been altogether fairly played on the other side. But, India, however great the strain, is at this moment on her honour and we do not believe that there is a single responsible leader of Indian opinion who would not, at this moment, strongly repudiate such an unprovoked agitation as "New India" recommends; more especially would they repudiate the unfortunate grounds on which it is put forward,—the speculation as to what would have happened if Indian soldiers had not come to the rescue of the Allies at the psychological moment. Those are matters we can discuss later on, if the need arises. But India gave freely, ungrudgingly and honourably and she is not going to spoil that record for the Report of the obsolete Public Services Commission. In the second place, the Report will not be signed by the authorities but by the Members of the Commission, who are independent in this matter and can sign it now or not at all, if they so choose. The publication of the Report only rests with the authorities. Now we agree entirely that the Report ought not even to be signed now, but left over for an entire reconsideration after the war. But that, after all, is a consideration which we can only represent to the members of the Commission. The publication of the Report now, however, would be a grave blunder, and if such a course were adopted the responsibility resting upon the authorities would be so grave, that we decline to believe that it can be in contemplation. Let us, therefore, protest both against the signing of the Report and its publication at this juncture, because that would be a gross breach of the political truce, which it would be impossible to ignore or to treat with the mild criticism that has marked the controversial appointments recently made by the Secretary of State or the controversial amendments to the Indian Consolidation Bill. But let India preserve a sense of proportion and not hug herself into a state of frenzy in anticipation of something that has not happened and we trust is not going to happen. It would be an ill-requitement of India's attitude of strict propriety, and her anxiety to refrain from causing any sort of political embarassment to the Government during the war, to throw into the welter of public criticism a collection of such contentious material as the Report will probably contain. And we decline to believe that the Government at Home would be guilty of so impolitic and so provocative an action.

BOMBAY HEALTH STATISTICS.

There are some instructive facts disclosed in the various tables relating to mortality in the city given in Dr. Turner's Health Report of 1914. The preponderance of males who form nearly two-thirds of the city's population,—a fact in itself very suggestive,—is largely responsible for a disparity of rates of mortality among males and females,—the male death-rate working out to 27.97 and the female to 41.11 per 1·000 of sex population. Apart from the heavy toll of infant mortality, the highest percentage of deaths to the total mortality in the male (18·21) as well as in the female (15.09) was recorded in the age-group of 20 to 30 years. Among the principal causes of death, diseases of the respiratory system appear to have exacted the heaviest toll; 8,734 deaths being 27.41 of the total mortality. Plague fortunately is rapidly receding into comparative unimportance year by year; and compared with the preceding decennium the general health conditions of the city reveal a very marked improvement of 9.67 in the death-rate, which, if expressed in numbers, means a saving of 7,727 lives to the city. The largest reductions appear under plague,—the death-rate from it in 1914 being 3 against the decennium mean of 7.19; among other causes of death, pthisis shows an improvement of 1.27, respiratory diseases of .60, fevers of .58 and small-pox of .52.

But it is in considering the relative incidence of mortality among the different communities that interesting effects of social customs and conditions are seen. With the exception of Hindus, low caste, and Lingayets, all other sub-castes of the Hindu community exhibited improvement in the death-rates, whereas all other communities, except the Parsis, registered enhanced death-rates. Taking Hindus as a whole, Mussalmans (40.76) and Native Christians (34.28) of all the communities registered a higher rate. Among Hindus, the Lingayets returned the highest rate (117.89); next Hindus low castes (72.05); the Jains (59.33); the Brahmins showing the lowest death-rate (18.32), though of all communities the latter paid the heaviest toll to enteric fever, dysentery and malaria. Among Parsis the death-rate was the next lowest (22·32) and they suffered most from respiratory diseases, fevers and diarrhoea. Hindus stand next with the death-rate of 31.30; they seem to succumb more than any other community to plague (3.56) ague and remittent fever (2.72) and to respiratory diseases more than to any other, and small-pox was more fatal to them than to any other community, except Europeans. Mahomedans, as usual, recorded the highest communal death-rate (40.76 against 39.0 in 1913). An explanation is found in the fact that their contributions to total mortality were the heaviest, compared with other communities, under pthisis (12.74) respiratory diseases (10.83). This again is chiefly to be attributed to the congested localities in which Mahomedans in the city generally live and to a social custom which practically denies their women the benfits of open air, thus aggravating the evil effects of the former cause. The attention of the Mahomedan community needs to be drawn to this fact.

Notes of the Day.

A Long Way to Warsaw.

It seems to be a long long way to Warsaw, or, at any rate the Germans are a long time getting there,—so long, indeed, that there seems a possibility that they may fight themselves to a standstill without getting there at all. Of course there is a certain amount of method in this. Politically, Warsaw is a great goal, and the triumphant entry of the Kaiser into the deserted Polish capital will no doubt be a great day for Germany. But whatever the Kaiser may think, or the German people the Headquarters Staff have only to consider the strategical and military aspects. The German strategy was perfectly comfortable as long as the Russians played the German game and made Warsaw a position to be held at all costs. But that is what they are not doing. They are laying themselves out to defeat the German plan of closing in on the Russian line and thus producing a great Russian disaster; and what is really happening is that the German objective, which was based on the idea that the Russians would consider themselves tied to Warsaw, has been gradually removing itself from their armies advancing from North, South and West.

German Strategy Defeated.

If you have conceived a strategical plan on an assumption which turns out to be ill-founded, the results are apt to be disconcerting. And that is apparently what has happened to the German Headquarters Staff. It is fairly clear that the strategical plan upon which the advances from Courland, across the Narew and from southern Poland were based, assumed that the Russians would concentrate everything and sacrifice everything to the attempt to hold Warsaw. But the Russians decided to treat Warsaw as negligible before its danger became immediate, and allow their true strategy, the preservation of their line intact and the resistance of the advancing German armies, to be unhampered by any distractions regarding Warsaw; and the result is that the Germans are now faced with the necessity of accepting an empty triumph or reconstructing their strategy. In the meanwhile the Russians in re-adapting their own strategy to the altered circumstances are giving the enemy no rest or pause for reflection, and it is not, we think, extravagant to deduce from the latest German communiqués that the German armies have either reached a state of temporary exhaustion, or that their Headquarters Staff is for the moment nonplussed. However, a few days must decide, one way or the other, the fate of Warsaw.

Sir Edward Grey's Note to the U.S.A.

Sir Edward Grey's Note to the United States Government on the American contentions regarding the blockade seems to be admirable in tone; conciliatory where the American contentions are worthy of consideration but absolutely firm on the main principles. Above all the Foreign Minister is adamant on the question of refusing to allow German commerce through neutral ports and the right to examine cargoes to and from such ports for the presence of goods intended for or coming from Germany. If there is any right at all in a blockade, there is clearly a right to prevent goods from reaching the enemy through any channel whatsoever. The strong feature of the British case is that Great Britain has so many American precedents on which to rely for the justification of her methods. So long as there is no interference with genuine neutral commerce there can be no just ground for complaint. But there must be the fullest right to take every precaution to see that neutral flags are not abused by covering what are in reality goods from or for Germany.

The Health of the City.

The death-rate in Bombay has been slightly on the increase since the last fortnight. In the week preceding the fortnight it had gone down to the remarkably low level of 19.16. In the following week it rose to 20.91, and last week, we notice, it rose still higher to 21.92, the total number of deaths registerd being 413. In the corresponding week of 1914, the mortality rate stood at 29.62, and the past quinquennium mean was still higher, viz., 33.40, so that we are still, fortunately, considerably removed from the high level of mortality of former years. Last week plague registered 7 attacks and 5 deaths, being each 2 more than in the previous week. Small-pox registered 7 attacks and 5 deaths, as against 13 attacks and 2 deaths in the week previous. Cholera registered one attack and one death. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Pthisis, including tubercle of lung 27, other tubercular affections 2, diseases of th respiratory system 122, diseases of the nervous system 34, debility and anaemia 49, and old age 26. There were 388 live births during the week, 5 premature births and 29 still births.

The "Pailee" Muddle.

The Corporation had better make up their minds decisively in the matter of the "phara and pailee" controversy, for the lethargy and inefficiency the Municipal Executive have so far displayed in the matter is raising a crop of evils, which, while adding to the vexations of the general public, is beginning to tell hardly on the poorer classes of the people in a very material manner. Though theoretically a standard Municipal "phara" consists of 17 "pailees," the measure that obtains almost universally in the city among the grain vendors is the 16-pailee "phara." The Municipal Executive has been appealed to again and again to put an end to this grave anomaly, but so far has not displayed any real zeal in remedying it. Apparently this has led the grain vendors to make hay while the sun shines; for, as we learn from a recent representation made to the Municipal Commissioner by the President of the Maratha Aikechchu Sabha, the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association have resolved to bring into use from the 1st instant a "pailee" measure of their own—called by them "mapti." and measuring, according to the President of the Sabha, one quarter of a seer less than the Municipal "pailee" measure.

Usupation of Authority.

We are told that grain-dealers all over the town are resorting to this unauthorized measure and refusing to sell to the public by the "pailee" and other measures stamped by the Municipality. One cannot conceive of the extent of fraud that might be perpetrated in the city by resort to unstamped and unauthorized measures by grain vendors, and the harm that might be done to the poor and illiterate of this city. It is scandalous that things should be allowed to come to such a pass in a large city like Bombay. As the Sabha's representation points out, the Municipal Commissioner is the only proper authority who can fix the standard of any measure and the action of a private body like the Grain Dealers' Association appears to be wholly *ultra vires*. We hope the Municipal Commissioner will issue an order forbidding the grain vendors to use any except the the Municipal measure, even if he cannot enforce that 17 "pailees" and not 16 "pailees" should make up a "phara."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Delhi on Sunday morning and are staying at "Flagstaff House."

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon owing to indisposition was unable to attend the Intercession Service at St, Mary's Church, Poona, on the 4th instant.

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been appointed by his Majesty the King, to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Hon. Sir Richard A. Lamb, on his vacating that office.

H. H. the Mir of Khairpur has offered a military aeroplane for service at the front. The offer has been gratefully accepted by the War Office.

With the sanction of his Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Carl F. Deichman as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

With the previous sanction of the Government of India the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. William Nunan, M.D., D.Ch., to act as Coroner of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. E. T. Lambert.

Mr. P. E. Percival, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., is appointed to be Third Grade Judge taking his proper rank next below Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., and displacing Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., who will revert as Acting Judge.

With effect from the date of expiry of the privilege leave portion of Mr. P. E. Percival's combined leave, Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., is appointed to be substantive Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and also First Grade Judge while holding the appointment.

During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Nissim, LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL.B., will act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and ex-officio Secretary to the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. Theodorico Savedra Saldanha, Barrister-at-Law, will act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department.

The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of Government of Bombay with effect from the forenoon of the 9th August, 1915.

The Kalsia Durbar have generously offered to Government Rs. 20.000 for the purchase of motor ambulances. The gift has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

The death is announced of Rao Kalikadas Butt Bahadur, for several years Dewan of the Cooch Behar State. His eldest son Mr. C. C. Dutt, I.C.S., is now Sessions Judge in the Bombay Presidency.

ENEMY VESSELS IN NEUTRAL PORTS.

PROCEDURE FOR DELIVERY OF GOODS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 5.

The following letter has been received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal:—

In connection with the admission into British India of goods delivered from enemy vessels sheltering in neutral ports, I am directed to inform you that the procedure outlined below will be adopted.

(1) In the event of the shipping company's certificate being received as should usually be the case, at the port of destination before the arrival of the goods, the certificate and necessary evidence in support of the title should be produced before the proper officer of the Crown appointed to the local Prize Court, so that he may decide what should be done before the goods arrive.

(2) If the goods arrive before the certificate they will be held up by the Collector of Customs pending receipt of the certificate and necessary evidence which should on arrival be laid before the proper officer of the Crown.

(3) Should the certificate come on the ship with the goods it will be made over to the proper officer of the Crown and the goods held up pending his decision.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S HEROIC FIGHTING.

BRITAIN'S GREATNESS AT SEA.

WAR ANNIVERSARY IN LONDON

AMERICA AND BRITISH BLOCKADE.

The glorious and heroic nature of Russia's struggle is eloquently testified by the official dispatches regarding the recent fighting of which graphic accounts have been telegraphed.

"The Times" special correspondent with the Russians, telegraphing on the 29th July, expressed the opinion that ten days should decide the fate of Warsaw.

The service at St. Paul's on the anniversary of the war was simple and impressive. The King and Queen and Queen Alexandra drove in an open landau from Buckingham Palace through vast cheering crowds. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated and a brilliant gathering was present.

The papers publish a full review of the war, all full of confidence and showing that Britain is more powerful at sea than after Trafalgar, the armies of the Allies larger and better trained than a year ago.

American opinion on the progress of the war agrees that the net result is in favour of the Allies who have shown the ability to defer the decision which the Austrians and Germans have been unable to force.

The correspondence between Britain and America regarding the British blockade has been published. The latest phase is that the United States does not recognise the validity of the British Prize Court under the restraint of municipal law and insists upon the rights of American owners to bring goods out of Holland in neutral ships, even though the goods originally came from Germany.

Sir Edward Grey in a firm Note refutes the American contention that an avenue of commerce to the enemy should be open through neutral ports. He says: "This contention Britain is unable to accept."

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

NATIONAL MINISTRY FORMED

WELLINGTON, Aug. 4.

A National Ministry has been formed consisting of five Government and five Opposition members. Sir Joseph Ward is Minister of Finance and Mr. Allen, Minister of Defence.

The House of Representatives has passed the third reading of the Pensions Bill granting allowances to totally disabled soldiers, ranging from 35 shillings weekly to

BRITAIN'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

MORE POWERFUL NOW THAN AFTER TRAFALGAR.

RUSSIA'S GLORIOUS HEROIC STRUGGLE.

RUSSIA'S GLORIOUS STRUGGLE.

GRAPHIC DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

IMPEDING MACKENSEN'S OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.

The glorious and heroic nature of Russia's struggle is eloquently testified by the official despatches regarding the fighting of the last three days.

The Germans have been striking directly at Warsaw and have made enormous efforts to dislodge the Russians on the Narew. The battle has been especially violent in the sector of Ostrolenka-Lomza. So great were the German straits that in some positions they were driven to conduct trench warfare.

The Russians in exploding mines continually held the upper hand. The whole enemy army came down the tributaries of the Szkwa and Pissa towards the Narew and attacked the Russian positions, having first launched reinforcements from France.

A COMPLETE GERMAN DEFEAT.

Nevertheless we soon saw a complete German defeat in this sector because it took the Germans a whole week to drive back from the village our rear-guards regiment, while the fight for the passages of the Narew near Novgorod has not even begun. Some of the enemy under cover of forests got to the Russian side of the river, but we prevented the artillery from crossing and the troops who were across were almost annihilated with the bayonet.

These failures compelled the enemy to transfer reinforcements from France to the Rezan army which was progressing and advancing more rapidly, but its progress was barred by the river Oje. The enemy then changed the directions of the attack and is now on the front between the Nareff and Oje making great efforts to advance in a north-easterly direction beyond Ostrolenka.

ENEMY'S INFANTRY JOGGED BY THEIR CAVALRY.

They hurled for three days masses of infantry against our trenches, but only advanced two or three versts. After severe losses during a particularly desperate attack on August 2nd, which was repulsed, we saw the enemy's cavalry making an onslaught on their own infantry to force them to attack again.

The German losses here were very great. Near Pekishivnitze the enemy concentrated masses of infantry in order to cross the Valley of the Oje, but our artillery smothered their advance and even broke up the force.

Our losses were very heavy, but our troops were making a valiant resistance to the enemy's plan of dealing a severe blow from the Nareff line upon the Russian armies impeding Mackensen's offensive.

FATE OF WARSAW.

TEN DAYS WILL DECIDE.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London August 3:—

"The Times" special correspondent with the Russians telegraphing on the 29th July expressed the opinion that ten days should decide the fate of Warsaw, the safety of which then depended mainly on the strength of the armies on the Narew, which, the latest official news shows, are holding their own.

SIGNIFICANT GERMAN REPORT

"FIGHTING BEFORE WARSAW OF A MINOR CHARACTER"

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3.

The Germans admit the losses in the Vosges, but the most significant passage in the Berlin communiqué says: "Along the Narew front and before Warsaw the fighting is of a minor character."

The Germans claim to have made some progress in the northern region, but the army of General Woyrsch is practically at a standstill northward of Ivangorod.

The communiqué says that General von Koevess has achieved a success before the west front of Ivangorod and that General Mackensen has again met with stern resistance.

The Germans claim success after a day's fighting and say that the Russians are taking up new positions, but the tone of the communiqué and the small number of prisoners claimed minimise the idea of a big

WAR ANNIVERSARY

SERVICE OF PRAYER AT ST. PAUL'S.

SIMPLE BUT IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Beneath a dull sky occasionally brightened by gleams of sunshine, the King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra drove to St. Paul's for the service of prayer on the anniversary of the war.

The very simplicity of the ceremony enhanced the impressiveness of the scenes.

From Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's, vast crowds cheered his Majesty, who was in khaki and drove in an open landau. The military note was provided by wounded sailors and soldiers who attended the service.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated in the Cathedral. There was a brilliant congregation present.

The service opened with the inspiring strains of "Rock of Ages" and after that intercessions were offered up for sailors and soldiers, our Empire, and the Allies, the service concluding with a general thanksgiving.

REPRESENTATIVE CONGREGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The congregation in St. Paul's was entirely represenative, including a number of Royalties, Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Houses of Lords and Commons, Ambassadors, Sir Robert Borden and High Commissioners.

The pathetic feature was the wounded, many having lost an arm or a leg, walking with crutches, and others, totally blind, being led to their seats.

PRIMATE'S STIRRING SERMON.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a stirring sermon, dwelt on the common duty to bring every ounce of strength to the furtherance of the right.

He concluded with a splendid tribute to "those whom we should have called quite ordinary men, passing straight from prosaic paths of common life to man with dauntless courage the Aegean precipices or shell-swept trenches, offering their lives with simplicity, even gladness, for their country and its cause."

The Stock Exchange suspended business at noon, large numbers singing the National Anthem and giving cheers for the King and the Allies.

The Corn Market also sang the National Anthem and suspended business for an hour. Similar demonstrations took place in many business houses.

Services were held in churches in Melbourne, and patriotic meetings in chief centres, affirming the determination to continue the struggle to a victorious end.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO M. POINCARE.

UNFAILING CO-OPERATION.

PARIS, Aug. 5.

On the anniversary of the outbreak of war, King George telegraphed to President Poincare.

"I assure you of the unfailing co-operation and determinatoin of my country to continue the war till it ends to our satisfaction."

M. Poincare replied:—

"France is determined not to lay down her arms till her beaten enemies have ceased to menace peace of world."

MR. LAW'S CONFIDENCE.

ALLIES' VICTORY CERTAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In a speech at Folkestone, Mr. Bonar Law said the road might be steep and long, but the victory of the Allies was undoubted.

Germany's only chance of victory was a separate peace with one of the Allies, and of that there was no chance at all because the pledges of the Allies were not scraps of paper.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

OPINION IN AMERICA

LONDON, Aug. 4.

American opinion on the progress of the war agrees that the net result is in favour of the Allies who have shown the ability to defer the decision which the A[illegible]

BRITAIN'S GREATNESS.

HER PLACE AMONGST NATIONS

REMARKABLE TRIBUTES FROM OUR ALLIES.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The papers publish a full review of the war on the occasion of the anniversary of its declaration, all breathing confidence and showing that Great Britain is more powerful at sea than after Trafalgar and that the armies of the Allies are larger and better trained and prepared than a year ago.

The papers print a terrible list of German crimes of brigandage and murder on land and sea and several publish messages from prominent personages on the Allied side paying remarkable tributes to Great Britain's part.

M. Goremykin, the Russian Premier, says that England has shown the world an unprecedented example of tranquil confidence and imperturbable endurance.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, says that England's action has filled the hearts of all Russians with affectionate gratitude and pride. "We admire the response of the British Empire to the call of the country and above all the tremendous power of the British Navy."

M. Pichon, the French ex-Foreign Minister, says:—Great Britain's declaration of war is the capital event of the great struggle making victory by the inevitable exhaustion of the German nation only a question of time.

Signor Huzzatti, ex-Premier of Italy, states:—To a wise mother, instructress of savage and lesser peoples, to England, greatness and victory! Until the points of conjunction of seas and continents can be defended by an international guard of angels, the civilised world relies with tranquil confidence upon the vigilance of England.

Messages have also been received from Mr. Massey, New Zealand Prime Minister, and Mr. Fisher, the Australian Prime Minister, voicing the determination of the Dominions to prosecute war till victory.

GERMANY'S MISCALCULATIONS.

BRITAIN'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a patriotic meeting at the London Opera House, said:

"We can say confidently that in spite of all efforts there is no miscalculation which the enemy has not made, except regarding the value of ammunition and guns. If the Germans had foreseen how the war would go, not a soldier would have been mobilised and not a single life lost."

We did not profess to be a military nation. Our offer of an Expeditionary Force of 160,000 had been gratefully accepted, but our casualties already exceeded the number of the original forces.

What we had done had vastly exceeded what we expected to do, but that was only a part of what we were going to do.

NOCTURNAL DIVERSION IN ARGONNE

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY BECOMES LIVELY.

PARIS, Aug. 4.

The Crown Prince's army caused liveliness throughout the night in Argonne. It delivered three attacks against Hill 213, at Fontaine-aux-Charme and Marie Therese, respectively.

The Germans were everywhere thrown back into the trenches by infantry and artillery fire.

There was heavy grenade fighting at Artois and in the Vosges. The fighting concluded to French advantage.

The communiqué adds:—"We repulsed a counter-attack at Barenkopf."

A QUIET DAY.

PARIS, Aug. 5.

A communique says:—

The day was quiet.

The artillery activity on the western front slackened.

AMERICA AND BRITISH BLOCKADE.

SIR E. GREY'S FIRM NOTE.

NO GERMAN COMMERCE THROUGH NEUTRAL PORTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The correspondence between Britain and America regarding the British blockade is published to-night.

The latest phase is that the United States does not recognise the validity of the British Prize Court under the restraint of municipal law; also, in the case of the steamship Neches the United States insists upon the rights of American owners to bring goods out of Holland in neutral ships, even though the goods originally came from Germany.

Sir Edward Grey, in a very friendly reply, says that Britain is prepared to examine cases of alleged hardship in a spirit of consideration for the interests of neutrals, including the case of the cargo of the Neches.

Sir Edward Grey deals with the general question of the blockade in a lofty spirit.

He emphasises that the Allies are faced with an enemy who poisoned wells in South-West Africa, used poison gas, sank the Lusitania and shockingly violated the rules of civilisation; consequently the Allies must take every step to overcome such an enemy.

Sir Edward Grey refutes the American contention that an avenue of commerce to the enemy should be open through neutral ports.

He says: "This contention Britain is unable to accept. It is not sustained by law or by the principles of international equity."

Sir Edward Grey proceeds to give the decisions of the United States supporting Britain's view, affirming that Britain is careful not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for, or proceeding from, neutral countries.

He points out that the figures show that America's increased commerce during the war has more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets.

Sir Edward Grey concludes by dealing with the question of prize courts. He declares that it appears that the principles of prize courts in America and in Britain are not identical.

Anyhow, an appeal can be made to the Privy Council and finally to an international tribunal.

He trusts, however, that Britain's willingness to make reasonable concessions to American interests will prevent the necessity of such an appeal.

BRITAIN'S CONSIDERATION FOR NEUTRALS.

AMERICA SATISFIED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

America welcomes the tone of the British Notes which, it considers, reflect absolute confidence in the justness of their cause.

The British Government proceeds on the theory that the American people are intelligent as in Britain and are anxious to carry out the blockade with the fullest consideration for neutrals.

COTTON CONTRABAND QUESTION.

MANCHESTER COUNCIL'S REQUEST.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

The Manchester City Council has passed a Resolution to request the Government to declare cotton contraband.

THE DARDANELLES SUCCESS.

CREST OF KABATEPE RIDGE CAPTURED

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Australian success reported by Sir Ian Hamilton has materially improved the position in that part of the theatre nec-

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT APOLLO BUNDER.

THREE EUROPEANS SHOT,

ONE KILLED: TWO WOUNDED.

A shocking tragedy occurred in the early hours of this morning on the Apollo Bunder.

At the time of going to press details of the affair were not available but it appears that the attention of two police sepoys in Lansdowne Road was attracted by sounds of an altercation on the top floor of Lansdowne House. This was followed by the reports of three revolver shots.

The policemen thereupon proceeded upstairs to the scene where on entering a room of a flat on the top floor they found three European gentlemen lying on the floor. One, whose name is reported as Wilkinson, was lying dead with a bullet wound in the head. The other two, who were each wounded in the region of the heart, were still alive.

Superintendent Cauty Inspector Stenson and Sergeant O'Brien were soon on the scene and the two wounded men were at once conveyed to the European General Hospital in a taxi under the charge of Mr. Cauty. On examination at the hospital one was found to be more seriously wounded than the other and he was immediately placed under the X Rays by Colonel Jackson to locate the position of the bullet.

At the time of going to press both were still alive.

The body of the deceased man was removed to the Morgue.

CLOUDBURST IN U. S.

CITY OF ERIE INUNDATED.

DAMAGE OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A telegram from Erie, Pennsylvania, says that a cloudburst has broken dams and that the waters have inundated the city.

Twenty-five have been killed and the damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S JAEGERS.

ANNIHILATED REGIMENT'S OATH

UDINE, Aug. 4.

The regiments of the Emperor's Jaegers which was wiped out by the Bersaglieri in the desperate but fruitless attempts of the Austrians to retake Mount Scibusi had just arrived from Vienna, where it had been reviewed by the Emperor and had taken the oath handed down from 1809, when their ancestors under Andreas Hofer brilliantly defended the Tyrol:—"I swear to be inflexible like iron, so help me God."

ITALIANS DESTROY FORT HENSAL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables.—London, Aug. 5:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Turin correspondent states that Fort Hensal, an outlying defence of Malborghetto, was destroyed outright by the Italian bombardment. The garrison retreated towards Saifnitz.

CASUALTY LISTS

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The 183rd list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

KILLED.

Lahore Divisional Engineer Headquarters, Major A. Gardiner, R.E., previously reported missing.

67th Punjabis, Subedar Sultan Khan.

WOUNDED.

Burma Military Police, Jemadar Mit Singh.

The 72nd list of casualties from Mesopotamia reports:—

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The 37th list of casualties from the Mediteranean force:—

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON DR. MANN'S NOTE.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following Government Resolution on Dr. H. H. Mann's note on the improvement of milk-supply in large towns was issued yesterday.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Committee to consider the question of the milk-supply in large towns:—

G. F. Keatinge, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture (President),
Dr. H. H. Mann, D.Sc., Principal, Agricultural College,
Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., F.R.C.V., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,
V. H. Gonchalli, Esq., Dip. Agro. (Cantab.),
Mr. A. H. Spearman, Government Military Dairy, Kirkee,
Rao Saheb G. K. Kelkar,
Professor S. V. Shevade, B.Sc., Dip. Agro. (Cantab.),
Dr. K. V. Amin, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Cantab.),
T. R. Lawrence, Esq., Managing Proprietor, Stafford and Company, Bombay,
W. Reeves, Esq., Manager, the Indian Dairy Supply Company, Limited,
M. G. Abhyankar, Esq.

The Committee should take for its basis the resolution of the Board of Agriculture held at Coimbatore in December 1913 and the report of the Committee printed at pages 51-52 of the Proceedings of the Conference. It should frame an account of all that has been done under each of the heads of that report and what is in course of being done, and indicate the directions in which the next steps should be taken. The Committee is requested more particularly—

(i) to indicate the most suitable localities in which scientific dairying can be undertaken with reference to—
(a) the demand for good milk,
(b) the possibility of obtaining a supply of good fodder,
(c) transport facilities,
(ii) to indicate the agency by which such operations can be most profitably undertaken and the exact nature of Government assistance that would be required to give them a fair start,
(iii) to indicate the best methods of organising and controlling the existing agencies which supply milk to large cities.

The Committee should meet in Poona during the rains and its report should be submitted to Government before the end of November 1915.

DR. H. H. MANN'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Action for the improvement of the milk-supply may be taken in three directions, always considering that the best way of obtaining an improvement in the quality of the milk supplied is to cheapen its necessary cost when delivered to the consumer:—

(i) The animals may be made to give more milk.
(ii) The conveyance of the milk from the producers in the villages to the town consumer may be organised.
(iii) The production of milk may be taken from the uneconomical and unsatisfactory conditions of towns to the country, and the transit to the city may be organised.

All these are necessary and in each Government can, and I think, ought to, assist.

I propose that one or two dairy experts shall be obtained and maintained by Government. The best for this purpose would be obtained from the military dairy department, men like Mr. Horne, at a cost of Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 500 per month. If well chosen these would do excellent work, and they are the best trained dairymen in the country. Ordinary men from England would not be very suitable, as they know nothing about the buffalo, our most important dairy animal.

They would—

(1) make a thorough inquiry into each of our breeds, its dairy possibilities, and where the best animals can be obtained;
(2) arrange for the obtaining of animals of each breed for associations, who would establish herd-books or for Government if the duty fell on its shoulders;
(3) attempt in conjunction with the Deputy Director of griculture to interest local gentlemen, inamdars, jaghirdas and sardars in the establishments of herds of pure bred animals;
(4) obtain and place pure bred good bulls of each breed it is desirable to encourage;
(5) assist in arranging, in conjunction with the Civil Veterinary Department and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, shows of milch cattle and buffaloes in milk-producing centres, with substantial prizes;
(6) investigate in connection with each of the big cities the best places for the establishment of milk farms, and the best method of organising them, whether by co-operative or capitalist agency;
(7) organise a regular system of dairy education, in connection with the Agriculture College and the Kirkee Civil Dairy, which should be perfected and modernised for the purpose. This is the only method of extending the knowledge of dairy management.

I would recommend two men to start with, and the exact manner in which they would work can be considered when the principle is accepted.

I propose that dairy companies, and co-operative associations for city milk-supply, or for the maintenance and improvement of milk breeds, if opened in suitable situations, and if they submitted to Government inspection—both financial and technical—should be open to receive the following advantages:—

(a) land without assessment for a term of years, say five.
(b) money to the extent of one-third of the capital cost at 6½ per cent. interest, to be repaid like a "takavi" loan.
(c) the services of the abovementioned experts in the selection of cattle and buffaloes, in drawing out estimates and in any other way.

I propose that prizes be founded to the amount of Rs. 10,000 per annum in all to be awarded at shows held in the principal dairy centres for pure berd animals or animals of recognised crosses each year, chiefly on a basis of milk production.

I propose that special efforts should be made towards the organisation of co-operative milk-supply, and all in connection with it. I would suggest that a special officer of the Co-operative Department, akin to the special mamlatdars in that Department, should be appointed for this purpose for three years.

I propose that a class in simple milk-testing should be opened for sanitary inspectors, and apparatus for this supplied to municipalities who have trained inspectors. We could deal with such a class at the Agricultural College. I think three weeks would be required and the class might be held once a year.

LORD WILLINGDON AND THE PAREL ROAD SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—

"To raise the poor above the pinch of poverty and beyond the reach of epidemics were a task in which an angel might compete!"—W. T. Stead.

I have read your notice in the "Chronicle" of the 4th instant on the Parel Road Scheme.

It is the serious and unmistakable desire of the public that Lord Willingdon, in whom the final decision under the Act rests, should veto in *toto* the scheme of the Trust which is vehemently detested by all who have the good of the city earnestly at heart.

It will be remembered that on March 30, 1915, at the opening of the new building of the Bombay Sanitary Association, H. E. the Governor said, *inter alia*:—

"He thought they would all agree that the health of the people was the most important thing and those of them who lived in more healthy surroundings must feel that a very great responsibility lay on them to try to do all they could to raise the health conditions of those who were not so fortunate. He had often felt that and had felt it more and more since he had been in Bombay and had had opportunities of going with Mr. Orr through parts of the city which he could only describe as deplorable. He had always felt that, if they could all combine and all work together to help one another towards that main object, it would be in a very short time satisfactorily achieved. He hoped that all who had responsibility whether as owners of house property, controllers of large numbers of men who worked for them in the various industries, or in whatever circumstances their responsibility might lie, they would all come forward to help to do away with the diseases which afflicted the country. . . . .

Nothing, he could assure them, would please Lady Willingdon and himself better at the end of their term than to find that something real, practical and substantial had been done to give those people who lived in the slum chawls a better chance of a happier, healthier life, and a more hopeful outlook. (Applause.) He did feel that the Municipality of this city was to be congratulated very warmly on all it had done for the health of the city and he could assure them that the Government would help them to go forward in that direction. . . . ."

Now, Sir, our Father in Heaven has graciously afforded Lord Willingdon a rare and unique opportunity to do "something real, practical and substantial to give those people who lived in the slum chawls a better chance of a happier, healthier life and a more hopeful outlook."

After expressing in this wise his profound sympathy for the welfare and happiness of the suffering poor, it is unthinkable that his Excellency will sanction a scheme which would condemn the very poor to rot in filthy hovels where,—alas,—the air is dank with pestilential odours and not a ray of God's light penetrates.—Yours, etc.,

LOVE.

Bombay, Aug. 5th.

PARSI YOUTH RUN OVER AND KILLED.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT RANGOON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, Aug. 5.

Master Pherojsha Hormusji, the 17 year old son of Mr. J. Hormusji, Deputy Registrar of the Chief Court, was run over and killed yesterday by a suburban local train, which he attempted to board to attend the Diocesan Boys' High School. Master Hormusji, who was in the 8th standard, was a keen volunteer and popular with the masters and students.

LAHORE MURDER CASE APPEALS

REJECTED BY LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, August 5.

The Lieutenant-Governor has rejected the appeal of the five men sentenced to death by the Lahore Special Tribunal for the attack on the Military Guard on the Railway Bridge near Amritsar. Two of the condemned have also received death sentences for Sardar Achhar Singh's murder and a third was similarly sentenced for the murder of a Zaildar in Hoshiarpur District.

REWARD FOR ABSCONDER'S ARREST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, August 5.

A reward of Rs. 2,000 has been offered for the arrest of the absconder Javand Singh, alias Jaswant, alias Ram Chand, alias Lachman Singh, of Nangal Kalan, Hoshiarpur District, who is wanted by the Punjab Police in both the Bridge murder case and Chunder Singh's murder case.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranteed railways from the 1st April to the 24th June, 1915, are less by Rs. 13,40,199 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

MORE PRAYER MEETINGS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

A public meeting of the citizens of Simla was held this evening. There was a large gathering representing all classes and creeds. Rai Sahib Sir Harnam Singh presided and in a short address referred to Great Britain's share in the most terrible struggle the world has ever seen and dwelt upon Indian loyalty and their desire to share the Empire's heavy burden and sorrow.

Two resolutions, one as drafted by the Prime Minister and another paying a solemn homage to the army and navy was adopted amidst loud cheers. Among the speakers were the Hon. Mr. Shafi, Kumar Chiranjit Singh, the Hon. Mr. Chand, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Nawab Zulfiyuriab Khan and Mr. Mohomed Khan and Mr. Sunder Singh. Mr. Mohomed Omar and Sardar Jogendra Singh paid eloquent tributes to late Capt. Indarjit Singh and the other Indian soldiers killed, and said if wanted, Punjab would gladly raise another contingent for the Front.

With the usual vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The Sikhs held a remarkable demonstration in the Gurudawara last night presided over by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. His Highness said:—"We have met here to-day, on the anniversary of the world war which is unparalleled in the history of the world. We have met here to pray fervently with all the earnestness and devotion we can command that God may vouchsafe a complete victory in every field of battle. The Government is making a tremendous sacrifice in the cause of civilisation, freedom and justice. From to-morrow the new year begins and I have every hope that before its circle is complete God will help the British arms to secure a complete victory. It is not for me to assert that the whole Sikh Nation is ready with its body, mind and wealth to serve the Government. I trust you will join me with all your heart in praying that Britain may for ever continue to rule over us and may gain in power and influence day by day, and its enemies may for ever be destroyed."

Amongst those present were H. H. Raja of Faridkot, Kunwar Charanjit Singh, Sardar Jogendra Singh and Sardar Sunder Singh Majitha.

THE MADRAS MEETING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Senate House of the Madras University in commemoration of the war anniversary. His Excellency Lord Pentland presided and the hall was fully packed with citizens of all classes of Madras. On the dais were seated high officials of State and prominent non-official gentlemen.

On the proposal of H. H. the Prince of Arcot seconded by Mr. J. H. Thonger, H. E. Lord Pentland took the chair.

His Excellency in opening the proceedings said that on that day of the anniversary of declaration of war, whereby just one year ago the British Empire entered with her Allies upon the greatest war which the world had ever seen and which involved directly or indirectly half the population of the globe, meetings were being held to register the conviction of his Majesty's subjects in the righteousness of their cause and their determination by God's help to make it prevail. From mosques and temples, from churches and schools and many a home prayers for the success of the arms of Great Britain and her Allies had been offered. Their proceedings there that day were the act of consecration—consecration of their self, and all that they had to the attainment of victory. It was in that spirit that they were to place on record the resolution to be moved for their acceptance. There were in that assembly representatives of every part in the Presidency, representing the interest of every class and every profession with many differences and a variety of life, thought and ways, but that day they met and thought and felt as one man (Cheers), in the common ground of their prayer, in the common weal of the British Empire. They were not then merchants or lawyers or officials or whatever that may be, they were there as fellow-citizens. On such an occasion the proudest and most humble among them were equal and each must strain to do his share. The issues of the struggle could no longer be obscured, if it ever was by the glamour or excitement or the moving scenes of a great adventure. They sought no gain or aggrandisement, no wardship over others, no territory. It was not for those, that the blood of their brothers had been given, but to defend their existence, honour and all that was dear to mankind, to maintain public right against force, to preserve inviolate their liberties and to safeguard the rights of other nationalities (Cheers). The feelings of the peoples and nations of the British Empire as fellow citizens and subjects of the King-Emperor were the same everywhere and they were with one thought and one mind giving freely of their best for that cause.

His Excellency then recounted the various services Madras rendered by way of liberal subscriptions to the war funds, the Hospital Ship, etc., and said that she was still willing to give her utmost. Madras had reason to be proud of what had already been done by her, for the help given by the generous hearts and open pockets of the people of all districts of the Presidency. There were also other ways of rendering help. They could help to maintain the public authority and public peace could refuse to take part in and so discourage stormy discussions, social, religious, and political, could decline to stir or entertain foolish and sensational reports, and could pursue with diligence their calling undisturbed by vicissitudes of war. In those and many other ways each one of them could give true help to the armies in field and strengthen the resources and might of their Empire in quietness and confidence of their strength.

His Excellency then called on Mr. Gordon Fraser to move the resolution. Mr. Fraser recounted Germany's treacherous ways and atrocious deeds and pointed out how righteous Britain's cause was. The other speakers were the Maharaja of Bobbili, Nawab Syed Muhammad, the Rev. E. M. Macphail, the Hon. Mr. Richmond and Mr. M. D. Devadoss. The resolution was enthusiastically carried, the assembly standing. The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and cheers to his Excellency.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

LATER.

The resolution on the war anniversary yesterday was to have been moved by Sir Sankaran Nair and it was a surprise to all when Mr. Gordon Fraser stood up to move it, especially as Sir Sankaran Nair's presence was noticed in the Senate compound. His Excellency explained that Sir Sankaran was unavoidably and accidently prevented from being present.

On careful enquiry it appears that two kinds of tickets, blue for platform and red for seats below, were issued. Neither kind of ticket was received by Sir Sankaran Nair either from the Sheriff or from the Secretary. He was directed by the Sergeant on duty at the compound gate to go by a certain entrance as he had no ticket to go by the other entrance. While he was going as directed through the hall to the platform, he was asked for the ticket, when he said he had no ticket. He was told he could not go up, although those on duty were informed as to who he was and of the part he had to take at the meeting. He had no option but to leave the meeting. It was noticed that other prominent men were also not aware of the tickets having been issued and they were similarly treated, although after a few minutes all were let in.

CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

In connection with the war anniversary special services were held at the various fire temples of the Parsis, which were attended by large congregations of the Parsi community of Calcutta. At the conclusion of the usual prayers the entire congregations joined the high priests in reciting a special prayer for the success of the British and Allied Powers. A telegram was also sent on behalf of the Parsi community to the Viceroy expressing their loyalty to the Throne and their prayers for the success of the British and Allied Powers.

Meetings were also held at the various educational institutions. The Vice-Chancellor of the University presided over a meeting of students at Overtoun Hall, when Principal James of the Presidency College delivered a lecture on the "Empire's Immortal Dead." After speaking in memory of the brave men, who have already laid down their lives for just and righteous causes, Principal James said it was a war of self-defence; for the Kaiser's ultimate aim was the overthrow and crippling of the British Navy and the founding of a German Empire on shattering the British Power. England waged war to uphold justice, liberty and right of nations and never was an empire united in such singleness of purpose. He paid a tribute to the Navy for having kept open the sea and swept away the German commerce, and to the Army, whose strength lay not in its numerical numbers but in the worth of each individual soldier.

At this evening's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Commissioners all present standing unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta, as representing its citizens, records its feeling of admiration for the fighting forces of the British Empire and of the Allies in the field, sea and air and its firm conviction that the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice, which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies, will be continued to a victorious issue."

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, who is on a short visit to Calcutta, visited the Central Municipal Office this afternoon and later on attended the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation.

A meeting was held at the Sanskrit College under the presidency of the Principal, when prayers were offered for the victory of the British and their Allies.

Reports are reaching Calcutta from all parts of the province of Bengal of solemn celebrations of the war anniversary, the principal feature being the offering of special prayers by all communities for the victory of Britain and her Allies.

LAHORE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 4.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held this evening in the city gardens to pray for the success of the Imperial forces and those of the Allies, Raja Fateh Singh presiding. The Union Jack was hoisted before the commencement of the proceedings. The president trusted that all Indian British subjects will show unswerving loyalty to our beloved King and hoped that success will speedily be attained by the British soldiers. Prayers were then read in Urdu and English, the audience standing. Rousing cheers for the victory of British arms brought the meeting to a close.

RANGOON.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

RANGOON, August 5.

The Chairman of the Burma Chamber of Commerce presided over a very large meeting representative of every community in Rangoon, last evening when loyal resolutions were passed.

The Lieut.-Governor and the Chief Justice sat on the plaform.

The Lieut.-Governor in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, explained the object of the meeting adding that it was obviously impossible for every one to throw themselves into the trenches owing to duties in hand. But a vow could be kept by all eligible men to become efficient volunteers and to assist in every possible way the various relief funds or aeroplane and ambulance funds and to contribute to the war loan.

At Mandalay a similar meeting was held in the "Lion Throne Room" of the palace and was presided over by Colonel Aplin, Commissioner.

Other meetings were held in various parts of Burma.

NAINI TAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAINI TAL, Aug. 4.

Naini Tal in common with the whole British Empire celebrated the anniversary of the day on which Britain flung her sword into the trembling scale of nations. The Christians had services at different churches, Hindus performed "homas" in temples and Muhamadans offered prayers in mosques, all joining together in wishing for victory over our enemies and for speedy, honourable and lasting peace.

INTERCESSORY SERVICE AT ST. MARY'S, POONA.

THE GOVERNOR PRESENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

Never before in the history of the Anglican Church in Poona has there been so solemn and impressive a service as the Intercessory Service held at St. Mary's Church this evening. The sacred edifice was packed to a seat and the congregation included H. E. the Governor who was accompanied by Capt. Goldie, A. D. C., and Capt. D. E. Geyer, A. D. C. Lady Willingdon was unfortunately, too indisposed to attend. Among the vast congregation were the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Sir Pravasankar Pattani, General Copper and the Officers of the Divisional and Brigade staffs, Mr. Robertson I.C.S., Mr. Doran, Postmaster General, Mr. Aga Shah Rookh, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Mr. Beale—in fact all Civil and Military officers now in Poona.

The Service was conducted by the Rev. Arnould, Chaplain of St. Mary's assisted by the Rev. Ashworth, Chaplain of Ghorpuri. The band of the Wiltshire Regt. (Territorials) furnished the music. The service opened with the singing of the hymn "O, God, our Help in Ages Past" followed by the special intercession Litany, which was repeated with the utmost solemnity, when it came to the passage. "Look particularly upon our soldiers and sailors and those of our Allies in the stress of war." The clergyman repeated a long list of soldiers from the Poona division who are serving at the front and further mentioned the names of the officers and men from the division who were either killed or wounded. The congregation next stood while the band played the "Dead March" followed by the singing of the National Anthem. The Service concluded with the singing of the hymn "Art thou weary, Art thou Languid" set to a new tune and finally with the benediction.

The church collection amounted to over Rs. 500.

(Delayed in transmission.)

SURAT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Aug. 4.

Although it was raining since 2 p.m. the public meeting on the war anniversary day was largely attended last evening, at Naginchand Institute, the Collector Mr. W. Hudson, presiding. Several Parsi, Hindu and Europeon ladies were present.

The war resolution was moved by the Hon. Sardar Sayadali Edroos.

Rev. D. H. Scott, seconding it, said: We shall do all in our power according to means to secure victory. War has called forth spontaneous loyalty, and magnificent offers of help from all quarters such as find no parallel in past history. We shall all continue our prayers to the end as long as war lasts; I hope and pray that it may not be very many months till we can all assemble in our Churches, Mosques, and Temples to offer our thanks to God for victory which he will give us in answer to our prayers.

Sardar Kaikhasru Moly moved and Mr. Thakorram, Municipal President, seconded the second resolution:—

That this public meeting of the citizens of Surat once more affirms its loyalty and deep devotion to the person of his Majesty the King and to the British Crown and Empire and resolves that the members present here to-day will do everything in their power to contribute to a successful termination of this terrible war which was started and is being carried on by the enemy in utter defiance of all laws of God and man.

The meeting passed both resolutions standing. With the National Anthem and three cheers for the King-Emperor the meeting dispersed.

Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, Bohras and Christians said special prayers for victory in their respective places of worship.

The day was also celebrated by the following associations and institutions:—

Karnatak Sabha (Bombay), Kanji Karamsi A. V. School, Mandvi, (Bombay) Kshatriya Social Union (Bombay), Yajurvedi Brahmins at Siddheswar Temple (Girgaum), Matunga Residents' Association, Jain Sabha (Bombay), Arya Samaj (Bombay), Satyanarayan Club (Bombay), Jewish Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Bombay), The Elphinstone College Hostel (Bombay), Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage (Bombay), the Dadar Students' Social Union, the Gowd Saraswat Community (Bombay), the residents of Santacruz (Bombay), Agricultural College (Poona), Depressed Classes Mission (Hubli), New English School (Nadiad), Daw odi Bohras (Karachi), Cochin, Ernakulam, Janjira, Dharwar, Karwar, Quetta, Limdi, Bailhongal, Sirsi, Chalisgaon, Porbander, Bankipore, Agra, Kolhapur, Gadhinglaj, Ankleswar, Dahanu and Vinchui.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

LECTURE ON INDIAN MUSIC.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

Under the distinguished patronage of Lady Willingdon, and in aid of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund a most interesting lecture on Indian music was delivered at the Ladies' Club this evening by Begum Fyzee Rahman.

The lecture was open to ladies of all communities.

The lecturer, who spoke in fluent English, demonstrated the pathetic effect of Indian music by singing passages at intervals from classical melodies. Both the lecture and lecturer proved a perfect revelation to Western conceptions of Eastern culture and Indian music. The distinguished Mahomedan lady opened her lecture with references to classical myths and legends from which Indian music originally developed and continued to give a most lucid description of the art as it is studied to-day. Miss Susie Sorabjee proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

WIFE MURDER.

A SPENDTHRIFTS' CRIME.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, August 5.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter sentencing a Brahmin, named Venkatarama Iyer to be hanged on a charge of wilfully causing the death of his wife and attempting to murder his child.

The facts of the case are that the accused was a spendthrift and of immoral character. He used to extort often sums of money from his wife who inherited her mother's property and he found it at times difficult to get the required sums. On the 7th June last the accused went to his wife's house with whom he had not cared to live for the past four years. She requested him to stop for meals but he declined it preferring coffee and the wife went to get milk, while he with one Kanakamal, his friend, remained to prepare the decoction. In the decoction intended for the wife he mixed white arsenic and thus wanted to do away with her and get hold of her property. Before taking it the wife gave a portion of it to her child and before the husband who had left the place, returned she and the child became ill. The husband returned with an old man to treat her and pretending to give her medicine administered another dose of poison. The woman expired but the child survived. The jury found the accused guilty and he was sentenced as stated above.

RIOT OVER A WOMAN.

TWENTY-FOUR PERSONS CHARGED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

A sensational riot case at Makhdum Rashid in which one was reported killed and twenty on both sides wounded is now being heard by the Magistrate of Multan.

Twenty-four accused have been charged under sections 147 and 325, I.P.C. The alleged cause of the riot is the possession of a woman. The case is proceeding.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 5.

Regarding Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula's resolution on the state company management of Indian railways the Railway Board are collecting data and Mr. Gillan and the Railway Board will go into the whole question thoroughly as soon as the preliminary details are got ready. The examination will include the question of relative economy of state and company management.

BANGALORE ITEMS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 5.

General Wapshire has returned invalided from Africa.

The Mysore Government notifies, superseding previous orders, that the Horticultural Show fixed for Saturday next will be conducted by a committee consisting of Dewan Bahadur Puttannachetti, President, Mr. Chanmy, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Subbiali Ramrow, Curator of Gardens, acts as the Secretary.

A DRAMATIC PLAY FORBIDDEN BY GOVERNMENT

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SURAT, Aug. 4.

The Bombay Government have forbidden the Nutan Arya Kolapurkar Theatrical Company of Poona to perform their play named "Andh Vishvas," as the play contained defamatory phrases on the "Seva Sadan."

It has been considered desirable to discontinue the issue of dillulated tuberculine from the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, except to military medical officers. Arrangement have accordingly been made and notice given to those concerned regarding the discontinuance with effect from the 1st September.

Muhamed Iqbal, a student, has been interned in Sialkot District under the Defence Act.

BANK OF BOMBAY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PRESIDENCY REVIEWED.

One of the most important events in the financial world of Bombay took place yesterday—the annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay, the premier financial Corporation of this Presidency. The ninety-fifth report of the Bombay Bank has already appeared in these columns.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. R. H. Brooke (of the Bombay Company, Ltd.) said:—

Before formally asking you to approve of the accounts, I desire in the first instance to refer to the great loss, which the Bank has sustained in the death of two of its Directors, and in the retirement of a third after a long and honourable connection with the Bank.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy joined the Board when the Bank first started in 1867, and at the date of his death therefore which occurred in August last year and which was only three weeks after he had attended a meeting of the Board, he had served the Bank as a Director for the long period of 47 years. His intimate knowledge of Indian credit conditions rendered his advice of special value, and this advice was always freely and readily placed at the disposal of the Bank.

Mr. Graham's death is still fresh in our memory, it was a severe blow to us, as well as to the City of Bombay. He had only been a Director of the Bank for two years, but in that short space he had undertaken the duties of President for one year, and had carried them through with eminent success. It was during his term of office that the Bank had to face the critical situation caused by the outbreak of war and no one could have shown more solicitude for the welfare of the Bank, and for the whole business community of Bombay. He took a keen and active interest in the affairs of the Bank and the Directors feel that but for his untimely death he would have rendered still greater services to the Bank, the City of Bombay, and to the whole Empire.

Mr. Bomanji D. Petit owing to ill health was compelled to sever his connection with the Bank after serving as a Director for 19 years. His resignation was accepted with very great regret, and the Directors placed on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Bank. We all hope his health will improve, and that he may have a long life of quiet retirement after many years of active work.

SIR JAMES BEGBIE'S RETIREMENT.

I would next refer to the retirement of our late Secretary and Treasurer, Sir James Begbie, after a service of nearly 34 years. We all know the powerful influence he exercised in financial and business circles, but it is to his administration of the Bank itself and to the progress it has made under his direction that I desire to say a few words.

During the 16 years that he occupied the post of Secretary and Treasurer I find that the deposits, apart from those of Government, have increased from Rs. 3½ crores to Rs. 11 crores, the total working capital of the Bank was raised from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 15 crores, the net profits of the Bank earned during these 16 years amount to Rs. 2,70,00,000, while the dividend has been steadily increased from 11 per cent. in 1899 to 15 per cent. for 1914, his policy of expanding the resources of the Bank through the encouragement of deposits has been instrumental in preventing great fluctuations in the Bank rate, and although it appeared at first sight to conflict with the interests of the Shareholders, the principle of smaller returns on an increased turnover was found to be advantageous both to the Shareholders and to trade.

I need hardly remind you of the courage and coolness shown by Sir James when war broke out, and the money market became demoralised. He was ready to use the whole resources of the Bank to stem the financial panic, and our published statements show that the Bank advanced Rs. 2 crores in one week. His handling of the situation at that time was deservedly praised by all sections of the community. His retirement is undoubtedly a great loss to us, but we hope that he will have opportunities at home to use his great gifts for the further good of India, and we trust he will have a long and happy life with his family.

We are lucky to have in Mr. Aitken a successor who is so well qualified to carry on the duties of Secretary and Treasurer. We have every confidence that under his management the Bank will continue to prosper, and its business steadily to increase.

TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The monsoon last year opened auspiciously and there was every promise up to the end of July that India would enjoy another very prosperous year. Up to that date the record figures of the year 1913-14 for sea-borne trade had been well maintained and with the then excellent crop prospects there seemed every reason to anticipate that the year 1914-15 would establish fresh record in this connection. With the outbreak of war, however, and as was only to be expected, a marked change took place in the position and at the end of the year it was found that the total export and import of merchandise fell short of the previous year's figures by no less than 113 crores. Exports accounted for about Rs. 67 crores of this deficit. That principal items contributing to the total being as follows:—

Textile materials (raw)	... Rs.	25.75 lakhs.
Cereals	.....	16.09 ,,
Seeds	.....	11.02 ,,
Yarn & textile fabrics (manufactured)	.....	6.67 ,,

In imports, decreases have to be chronicled under nearly every head, but yarn and textile fabrics with a falling off of over Rs. 21 crores account for practically half the total shortage of Rs. 45 crores. Metals and sugar also show reductions of Rs. 6.24 lakhs and Rs. 4.42 lakhs, respectively.

The net result of India's seaborne trade in merchandise showed a balance of Rs. 43 crores in her favour as compared with Rs. 65 crores in the year 1913-14 and as was only natural under those conditions the net imports of treasure fell from Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 16 crores.

COTTON POSITION.

As you are all probably aware the cotton position in India caused some anxiety at one time on account of the fact that many of the principal markets for that commodity were closed to trade. The crop however did not turn out as large as was expected, and Japan has been a ready buyer at the low rates prevailing, so that although stocks are still heavy, the position is very much more satisfactory than at one time appeared likely. I may mention that the Bank made it very generally known that they prepared to finance cotton to all substantial borrowers on easy terms and although this offer was not taken advantage of to any very large extent, we have reason to believe that the fact that the Bank was willing to lend freely tended to greatly relieve the situation.

NEW LOAN.

I am sure you will agree with me that Government is to be congratulated on the terms of the new loan and I think all here will very much appreciate to the fact that before deciding on these terms the Finance Minister consulted the three Presidency Banks, whose close contact with the money markets and the special knowledge they have acquired of the Government Paper markets enables them to form a fairly accurate opinion as to the attitude of the investing public. I think it augurs well for the success of the New Loan that the terms are everywhere approved.

Considering the dullness of trade since war broke out and the consequent contraction in loans and discounts, it must be gratifying to you to see that the Bank has earned a larger profit for the whole year than that earned in the previous year and that we have been able to pay a dividend and bonus of 15 per cent. for the year ending 30th June last, as compared with a dividend and bonus of 14 per cent. for the year ending 30th June 1914. The increased dividend and bonus in January last was no doubt a welcome surprise for the shareholders but I do not think I am giving away any secret when I say that the Directors have every reason to believe that the earning power of the Bank will enable them to maintain the higher dividend in future. We have also paid a bonus to the Staff and Pension Fund of Rs. 75,000 and have carried fowrard to the next half-year the substantial sum of Rs. 5½ lacs.

"HIDDEN" RESERVES.

There appears to be an idea abroad that the Bank has hidden reserves which the Directors have refused to disclose to the shareholders and I think it right therefore to mention once and for all that we have no funds and never have had any funds hidden away. We have a Reserve Fund of Rs. one crore and a Fund for Contingencies of Rs. 3,97,000 and no other reserves of any kind.

Your attention has no doubt also been drawn to the withdrawal of Rs. 10 lacs from the Reserve Fund for the purpose of writing down the Bank's holding rate of Government securities to market values. We have been criticised in some quarters for taking too pessimistic a view of the value of such securities and for having been in too great a hurry to write them down; but, irrespective of the suitability of the time for meeting the depreciation there cannot be two opinions as to the desirability of holding an undervalued in preference to an overvalued security. We might have waited until the war is over before making any adjustment but we preferred to follow the example of several of the leading Banks in England and Scotland of facing the depreciation at once and making provision for it, and I feel sure our action will meet with your approval. The Banks in the United Kingdom applied Rs. 460 lacs in writing down their securities last year and since 1901 they have applied no less than Rs. 29½ crores for the same purpose.

The half-yearly report issued in January last stated that the money market became demoralised when war was declared against Germany and Austria and that general credit had not been restored at the end of the year. I am glad however to say that a feeling of greater confidence has prevailed since it has been realised that position in India is financially sound and that the war must end in final victory for the Allied Powers. We may have trying times ahead of us yet but we have every confidence that the business community of Bombay will combine to support Government and each other and that we shall emerge from this gigantic struggle stronger than ever to assist in the development of the great resources of India.

He moved that the accounts and balance sheet as audited be passed by the shareholders.

Dr. Postwalla, in the course of his lengthy remarks criticising the policy of the Bank Directors asked a number of questions as to the present position of the Bank in regard to the Securities, Consols, etc.

BONUS TO SIR JAMES BEGBIE.

Coming to the question of the bonus granted to Sir James Begbie, Dr. Postwalla said, that the late secretary had been granted a bonus of Rs. 1,50,000. That amount was granted without the sanction of the shareholders. The action taken was beyond the powers of the Board of Directors and it was unprecedented in the whole annals of that Bank, or in other banks in the Bombay Presidency. Although the services of Sir James were great the amount of gratuity was preposterous. No money could be voted away in that manner. Legal advice ought to have been taken. Some of the shareholders had alredy decided to go to the High Court to vindicate their rights. The High Court was investigating the action of some of the Directors of other banks and he hoped that the Directors of the Bombay Bank would give no cause for such an action.

"A MOST ARBITRARY ACTION."

It was a most arbitrary action on the part of the Board, and that would lose the confidence of the shareholders. Undue favouritism had been caused by that action. The Secretary had also been granted over and above that bonus a pension of Rs. 12,000 per annum. According to the rules of the Bank the highest pension that could be granted was Rs. 8,400. That was simply preposterous. A great deal of money had been frittered away in that manner. The European officers of the Bank were granted more concessions than even the Government officials.

All the high positions in the Bank were monopolised by raw European youths, irrespective of their merits, while many Indian graduates were virtually debarred, even those who had secured high degrees in arts, commerce, science, etc., from participating in he administration of the Bank. That was a great flaw in the management of the Bank and had created a lot of ill-feeling among the shareholders, and others.

Another question was the great desirability of allowing the shareholders to appoint their own directors in whom they could have implicit confidence.

Dr. Postwalla then criticised the appointment of Sir Jameshetji Jijibhoy on various grounds. In concluding he said he had heard that Sir James Begbie had been given his full pay up to the end of December and he objected to this.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLIES.

The Chairman in replying to the remarks of Dr. Postwalla said that the first question which he had been asked was dealing chiefly with the Consols and that all the investments of the Bank were made strictly in accordance with the Bank Act, and as stated in the report they all stood at the current market rate in the accounts. It was also not in the interests of the Bank and of the general body of shareholders that the information asked for should be discussed publicly. Their present Consols were being converted into the New War Loan. All the Bank securities stood at the market rate to-day. They had transferred ten lacs from the Reserve Fund to meet the depreciation, and the Reserve Fund, therefore, was reduced by that amount. A corresponding reduction was made in the value of the securities.

Coming to the subject of funds, the Chairman proceeded to say, that the only fund was the Dead Stock Account amounting to Rs. 9,87,000. That fund was recently added by rupees sixty thousand by the adjoining three properties. It was impossible to say how much the new buildings would cost.

Referring to the gratuity granted to Sir James, he was sorry to hear that it was criticised. It was Rs. 1,25,000 and not Rs. 1 1/2 lacs as was stated by Dr. Postwalla. The Directors had power to give this gratuity under section 32 in the present Bank Act. Legal opinion had been obtained in that respect, and the Directors were quite competent to sanction the gratuity. The matter had received their most careful consideration. Referring to the subjects of the emoluments of the Bank staff, the Chairman said, he did not agree that the Bank officials were paid very high salaries, and were given more concessions than other institutions of a similar kind in Bombay. In fact they were not treated so handsomely as the other banks did.

Sir James Begbie had been granted £400 more in the way of pension than strictly due to him, because the Directors thought that he thoroughly deserved it.

Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas seconded the proposition that the accounts, etc., be passed.

The auditors were re-elected at an increased fee of Rs. 4,000 for the two, as the work had increased considerably lately.

After some other business of a formal nature had been transacted, the meeting dispersed after thanking the Chairman and the Board of Directors for their able management of the Bank during the past year.

HOSPITAL SHIP LETITIA.

SENIOR OFFICERS THANKS FOR GIFTS SENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, August 5.

The following is an extract from a D. O. letter, dated 29th June 1915, from Lieut.-Colonel C. Milne, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, hospital-shoip Letitia, to the Director of Medical Services in India:—

"With reference to your letter asking me about the Red Cross supplies given to me on my departure from India and which were to be utilised by patients on board the hospital-ship, I beg to make the following statements:—

"All the articles of clothing sent were very useful, especially the scarves, comfortors, socks, and mittens. During the winter months, one could not have too many of these very useful articles. Pyjama suits and shirts and padded coats were also useful. Cigarettes and tobacco were very much appreciated. Indian chutney and pickles were a great delight to all the patients who got them. All writing materials such as note-paper, pocket-books and exercise books, which some school boys had given, were utilized and more would have been appreciated. The tins of biscuits and cocoa were also liked. Bandages of all descriptions, came in very useful, though we are plentifully supplied with these by the Government. The mattresses, pillows and pillow-cases were most usful, as were also the sand bags. You will see from this that all the articles were utilised and were much appreciated by the patients and, I think, the donors of these articles can rest assured that their beneficence and kind efforts were not in vain."

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B.20

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE DISMISSED.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE TORTURE.

SPECIAL INQUIRY CALLED FOR.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

ABDUL HUSEIN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who found the accused guilty of murdering a boy of eight years and sentenced him to death under section 302, I. P. C.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused on 25th March 1915 came to the house of his employer, where the boy Rajasab had also come with his mother. The boy was sent out by the accused to fetch his brother, and was followed shortly afterwards by the accused. He was then wearing ornaments and was not seen alive again. The boy stripped of the ornaments was found, half devoured, concealed in a nullah near Alur with a fractured skull and some indication of strangulation. Suspicion being attached to the accused he was arrested by the police.

Agreeing with both the Assessors the Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder. The motive for the murder was obscure but it was apparently after the murder that the accused stripped off the ornaments, and the murder must have been committed from the basest motive. There was no reason why sentence of death should not be passed as the murder was of the worst type.

ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE TORTURE.

In this case the accused had made grave allegations of police torture from the time when the case was before the committing Magistrate. The Sessions Judge was of opinion "that some notice will have to be taken of these allegations. In the present case the Court considers that there is no evidence upon which the Court can arrive at any conclusion but that the special inquiry indicated in para. 7 of G. R. J. D. No. 3305, dated 2nd May, 1914, is called for. There also seems to be some reason for revising the rules, or altering the practice in connection with Magisterial lock-up. The evidence called for by this Court has led to an extraordinary discovery. The fact that the accused had any marks of violence upon him at all was first brought to light owing of a wholly irregular, but very salutary practice of examining the person of every admission in the Bijapur lock-up, but for this practice the existence of injuries would not have been discovered until the person of accused had been examined in the usual manner upon admission to the District jail. Owing to this discovery, the body was examined a day earlier at the Civil Hospital. The injuries were burns and in the case of some of them their appearance was not incompatible with the allegations of the accused though it was not possible for the Civil Surgeon to say definitely how old they were. After hearing the evidence of the various officials in charge of the Badami and Bijapur lock-ups I am unable to attach any importance to the fact that accused did not complain to them. The lock-up is nominally in charge of the Mamlatdar as Superintendent, but he is far too busy an individual to attend to the duties, which usually devolve on the Aval Karkun who again deputes them to a clerk called a jailor. This seems to be the practice, though none of the officials examined could give any authority for it, and a system like this with no responsibility resting anywhere is not likely to encourage complaints. Even after the injuries on accused's person had been discovered the Mamlatdar and Head Karkun were singularly supine in doing any thing; and the Mamlatdar of Bijapur apparently influenced by the Mamlatdar of Badami seems to have frankly disbelieved the discovery, and he himself never was near the accused. Accused made no complaint to the Magistrate, Mr. Shannon, immediately before this discovery, in fact, it was till after the discovery that he made any complaint at all: the fact he at no time before the discovery made any complaint is equivocal: on the one hand it might be argued that the wounds were self-inflicted and were being saved up for the Magistrate trying the case. On the other hand, if they were self-inflicted, he would parade their existence as early as possible. Consequently as there exists the possibility that the allegations may be true this Court would not in the case of a confession before a Magistrate, have felt justified in regarding the confession as a true and voluntary one.

THE SESSIONS JUDGE'S RECOMMENDATION.

"The Court has no material upon which it can come to any conclusion, but in the opinion of the Court the evidence recorded seems to indicate that a special inquiry is called for."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence; and observed that they desired to associate with the recommendation of the Sessions Judge that a departmental enquiry should be made into the conduct of the police officers concerned regarding the allegations of torture said to have been made against them by the accused.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Separate Report.

12-13—1050-11.—Payne and Co, Tribuwandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors, v. Koolsumbai, Widow and ors, Jehangir S M & H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-15—655-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas K Gujjar and ors, Merwanji K & Co, Tyabji D & Co, Payne and Co.

In Re Ins 28-15 D act No. 576-1.—Little and Co, Mahomed Haji Essack Elias v. Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El-Ebrahim, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

635-14.—Jeh S M & H, Carrimbhoy Salebhoy Datoo v. Gulam Hoosain Cassam, Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co, Jeh N & S. Manch & N, Matu J & M.

371-14.—Jeh M & S. Bachibai, widow, v. Gulam Hoosein Cassam Vishram, & ors, Mer K & Co, Jeh S M & H.

25-15.—Rustomji & G, Minochshir Kaikhusro Shroff v. The Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Payne & Co.

523-14.—Sabnis & Gore, Ahmedalli Dossaji v. Rehmatbai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

414-14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comn Corpn, Ld, v. Dhurmapa Appaji Subhedar, Surajmal & Co.

1437-14.—Purananand & Co, Ratilal Tribhowandas v. Bapuji Vithooji, & ors, Kanga & S.

519-13.—Edg G W & Co, Ranchordas Gordhandas Kanakia v. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. and anr, Manch & N, Daph F & D.

633-14.—Rustomji & G, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain & V. fr 27-7-15.

1497-14.—Jehangir S N & H, Farokcheher Nasserwanji Banshaw, v. Bai Tehminabai & anr, Jeh G & B, Little and Co.

1012-14.—D. J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna & anr, Edg G W & Co, For Postponement.

1460-14.—Mehta D & L, Ruppa Doila & Co, a firm, v. Haji Goolam Hoosein Esmail Mamca, Ard H D & Co.

985-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Ganeshdas Guru Raghuvirdas & anr, v. Canji Kheraj, Smetham B & Co.

404-13.—Madhowji K & Ch, Madanlal Umedram v. Trimbacklal Umedram & ors, Amin & Desai.

1118-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Messrs Lakhmidas Vallabhdas, a firm, v. Gosavi Arjunpuri Rampuri, & ors, Pandia & Co.

546-14.—Payne & Co, Shanker Chimnaji v. Vishwanath Keshev Salveker & anr, Manch & N, Matu J & M.

357-92.—Matu J & M, Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Sumar & anr, v. Cassambhai Gulamhusein Hiralal & Co, (for a pauper)

1602-11.—Hiralal & Co, (for a pauper), Cassam Gulam Hoosein v. Fazal Jaffer and ors, Matu J & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1407-14.—Crawford B and Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr v. Chagondas & Co a firm Payne & Co.

958-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla & M, As Part Heard, 30-7-15.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna v. Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowj Ghellbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D & L, Ladkooverbai, widow v. Hassanali Hakimji Maneklal & Co.

120-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow v. Jimkore Widow Judah & S.

443-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs Hardat Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

274-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Mehta D and L.

275-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Mehta D and L, Little and Co.

370-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L, Payne and Co.

273-14—Mehta D and L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab and ors v Rehmatbai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mehta D and L.

1319-14—Manchershaw and N, (for a pauper), Bai Jenubai widow v Bai Monghibai widow, Pandia and Co, For postponement.

S C 1209-14.—Pandia & Co, Bai Monghi, v. Meghji Mulji, Payne & Co.

235-14.—Mulji & Tha, M J Joomabhai & Co, a firm, v. Jatashankar Manishankar Rawal & anr, Dubash & Co.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh B & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

136-13.—In Person, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co, a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

559-14.—Ragh N & Co, Pestonji Cawasji Mehta v. Rastamji Muncherji

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

778-15.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Kassamally Jafferbhai.

For Consent Decree (In Court).

492-15.—Shroff D & D, Karsondas Kalidas v. Kasturbai, widow, & ors, Bhai K & G, Maneeklal & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

335-14.—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Muncharam & ors, v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D. Part Head.

26-14.—Ard H D & Co, The Central India Spg & Wg Mfg Co, Ld, v. The Madhowji Dharamsey Mafg Co, Ltd, Little & Co, Part Heard, 19-1-15.

Short Causes.

613-15.—Malvi H M & R, Hookkamchand Sarupchand v. Messrs Netanand Oomanand a firm, Surajmal & Co, fr 6-7-15.

668-15.—Patell & Ez, Mathuradas Jishanmal v. Jamnadas Chhotalal, Jeh S M & H. fr 20-7-15.

751-15.—Vachha & Co, Kermgji Bhudaji & & Co, a firm, v. Jafferalli Fazulbhai Gulamhusein, Patell & Ez, fr 27-7-15.

484-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bhimaji, Motiji & Co, a firm, v. Shankarlal Gulabchand & ors, Amin & D, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

709-14.—Motichand & D, Ranchordas Haridas & anr, v. Hooseinbai, widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

1358-14.—Bhimji & Co, Abdoollabhoy Dawoodbhoy and anr, v. The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills, Co, Ld, Payne and Co.

594-14.—Little & Co, Hirabai v. Vurujdas Rowji & ors, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

1398-14.—Payne & Co, Goverdhandas Ratansi, a firm, v. Piarylal Kishorilal a firm, Amin & D.

59-15.—Mulla & M, Usman Hoosein v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam, Payne and Co.

493-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Abdrally Kikabhoy, Little & Co.

1039-14.—Mehta D & L, Sham Korebai, widow v. Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, Bhai K & G.

221-14.—Daph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

250-13.—Khanderao V L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr, v. Pur-

PATNA HIGH COURT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, August 5.

The four Judges of the Calcutta High Court who have been appointed Judges of the Patna High Court, will from Monday next preside over two Benches taking all civil appeals and motions coming from the Province of Behar. Justices Sharfuddin and Mallick will take up south Behar work and Justices Chapman and Roe will dispose of north Behar work.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly, take Kasagra. D 25

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

DAMAGE BY LEAKAGE OF PIPE WATER

DECREE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

(Before Mr. N. M. Kemp, Chief Judge.)

OOMAR AHMED (PLAINTIFF) v. KADARBHAI EBRAHIMJI AND OTHERS, TRADING AS KADARBHAI DALPATRAM AND CO., DEFENDANTS.

The plaintiff is a tenant of the ground floor of Shop No. 99 in the Papar Chawl at Nagdevi Street, where he prepares and sells "sadarias" and "sahyas" and other articles of dress used by Mahomedans. The defendants occupy two "divankhanas" and two rooms on the first floor of the same building, where they have a factory for making thread balls. About 9 p.m. on the 25th January 1915 the plaintiff went to the rear of his shop to close the doors, when he found that a large quantity of water had leaked from the rooms above in the defendant's occupation and that the plaintiff's goods lying in the cupboard and on the floor, were damaged by the leakage and overflow of water from above. The plaintiff submitted that the leakage and overflow were caused by the negligence of the defendants in leaving the water tap open in the rooms above, and he sought to recover Rs. 1,492 for damages sustained by him.

The defendants denied negligence. They also denied that the water had leaked from the rooms in their occupation, and that the leakage from the water tap was due to negligence on their part. They further denied and disputed damage.

The Chief Judge held that the water which had leaked into the plaintiff's premises had leaked from the defendant's room and that the leakage and overflow of the water had caused the damage complained of. He referred the question of damage to Mr. H. K. Dalal as Commissioner to report thereon, who estimated the extent of the damage and made a report. After hearing the defendant's objections to the report, the Judge passed a decree for Rs. 1,266 and costs, also professional costs and the Commissioner's fee.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

NO REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bull charged Baloobai, and Sakoobai, two Kathiawari girls, aged about 10 and 7 respectively, with the theft of two pairs of shoes belonged to Shambhooprasad Bhawanishunker.

The case for the prosecution was that it was the practice of beggar-women in Bombay to go about begging in gangs and send the little ones that accompanied them to commit thefts, while they themselves kept at a safe distance. The elders thus escaped being caught whilst the youngsters would be treated as juvenile offenders. The accused stole the shoes that were lying in the passage of a building in the Fort and were caught red-handed. Both the girls pleaded guilty. The younger of the two, when asked why she had committed the theft said she knew it was wrong to commit thefts but she wanted to sell the shoes for a pice and get food as she was hungry.

The first accused had previous convictions. The Magistrate said he could not send the girl to jail or fine her and there was no reformatory for girls where he could send her. He would therefore order her to be detained till the rising of the Court. He ordered the second accused to be discharged under sections 82 and 83 as she was under seven years of age and was too young to realise the gravity of her action.

ADMINISTERING STUPEFYING DRUG.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a Mazagaon, Soonoo Pyaji and Gopal Raoji were charged by Inspector Smith with administering a stupefying drug to a woman by name Krishnabai.

It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused went to Krishnabai's house at Lalwadi on the 3rd instant and told her mother that he would get employment for Krishnabai in a godown in Null Bazar. On the next day Krishnabai was taken by Soonoo Pyaji, the first accused, to the second accused's house, in Kamatipura and gave her some food. Some sweets were also brought by the second accused, after the meals were finished and Krishnabai was given some of these which she partook of. This caused the complainant some vomitting, when the accused ran away. In the meanwhile Krishnabai was removed to the hospital for treatment and she was retained there. Inspector Gole started enquiries and the accused were soon traced and arrested. A portion of the sweets, which Krishnabai had in her hand on being analysed found to contain the drug majum. The Magistrate committed both the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A PLEADER FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT IN COURT AT TATTA.

An incident which will perhaps stand unique in the annals of Sind occurred on Saturday last in the Court of Mr. Carter, sub-divisional magistrate of Tatta, Mr. Rewachand Vasanmal, pleader, was fined Rs. 150 by Mr. Carter for contempt of court. The incident which gave rise to these proceedings arose in this wise:—A few days ago a *fracas* occurred between the Makranis and the Baluchi soldiers at Magar Pir over some matter, with the result that the Makranis were challaned before Mr. Carter for rioting. Mr. Rewachand represented the accused. The case came on on Friday last and was postponed to the following day. When the Court assembled on that day, Mr. Carter informed the pleader for the accused that he was going to frame a charge against the accused. Mr. Rewachand replied that he had already made up his mind to move the higher Court for the transfer of the case to some other Court. He therefore asked Mr. Carter to postpone the case. The magistrate asked the pleader to state the grounds. The pleader replied that his instructions were that the matter had already been discussed in the Sind Club, which must have created a bias in the mind of the magistrate. Furthermore, the military authorities had interested themselves in the case, which Mr. Rewachand said was evidenced by the presence in the Court of the military officers and the District Superintendent of Police. The magistrate thereupon asked Mr. Rewachand to reduce his grounds to writing, which Mr. Rewachand there and then did. As soon as Mr. Rewachand handed his application to the magistrate, Mr. Carter handed his order to the pleader. The order ran to the effect that Mr. Rewchand was given one hours' time court by making the allegations referred to above. The magistrate sentenced Mr. Rewachand to pay a fine of Rs. 150 or in default to undergo one day's imprisonment. Mr. Rewchand was given one hours time to pay the fine, which he did. After the order was passed, Mr. Rewachand was given a chance by the magistrate to withdraw the allegations and apologize to the Court, which he (Mr. Rewachand) declined to do. The matter is likely to be taken to the higher Court.—"Phoenix."

THE UNDERWORLD OF RHEIMS.

CHILDREN WHO HAVE SEEN BATTLES.

ESSAYS FROM THE TUNNELS OF A SHELLED TOWN.

In that strange underworld of tunnels near Rheims where they have fled from a scarred and battered town, fifty grave-eyed French children sit in school and learn things that do not seem to matter now. They have heard the big guns roar at Rheims and have seen men struggling together for life; hundreds of clear cameos of war have been cut in their young minds, till these children of the battlefield are different from any other children in the world, writes "H. M." in the "Daily Mail."

Now you cannot recoil from the brink of a precipice and go on working things out to so many places of decimals as though nothing had happened; and compared with a glimpse into a living, red, seething volcano, Louis XIV, is a person of no importance. So you see that the teacher who is guiding these little minds must be very careful and be of great understanding. The other day he glanced up from his book and realised that fifty minds were wool-gathering, so he judged it best to help in this sad harvest of memories; and he set an essay on "What do you think of the war?"

The answers to this question, which are very interesting, lie before me now, but it is impossible to read them without a great sadness arising in the heart. The most pathetic thing in the world is a frightened child, and anyone who knows children understands that the child mind is as sensitive as the wings of a butterfly to the rough touch of outside things. These children have seen war, their birthright of careless happiness has been taken from them; all their little dreams have been shattered, and they will never forget those hours when they cried for their dear, absurd treasures, their dolls, their toy engines, their little handful of strangely coloured stones, while the shells were screaming above their homes and darkness shut in upon their small world.

RABBITS AND SHELL FIRE.

The shepherd who meets war upon the hillside appeals to us sadly as representing all the simple arts of peace confronted with the wild forces of destruction; but that is to be expected. The child who meets war upon the hill as he is gathering sweet things for his white rabbits is much more tragic for he symbolises all that is innocent and beautiful in life faced with a horror that he should never know. In this way Pierre Bremont, a brave little fellow of eleven years of age, first heard the German guns. He writes:—

On September 4 my brother and I went to get some grass for our rabbits. We heard a hissing noise and an explosion. We wondered what it was but went on. All at once mamma came running to us and took us home into our cellar. Papa came covered with perspiration and told us a shell had burst near him—a stone was still inside his collar. About half-past four that day I saw two Germans sitting on a bench near Charbonneaux's farm. I went to see them every day, but I did not speak to them, mamma would not let me. I saw the German cannons in Rheims—they shone. After the French came I went alone to see the trenches. I saw the wounded at the farm of the White House; they were tied to litters. Several had their eyes wide open. One night when the shells were falling we went to the cellars. They told me there was going to be a school, I thought, "Not for me," but now I am glad to attend. We can play without bothering anybody. We had a beautiful Christmas tree. I shall remember it all my life.

There is quite a feminine atmosphere about the confession of little Mademoiselle Renee Sol. She owns to tears which, one is sure, Master Pierre, who went on gathering grass for his rabbits under fire, would put down as an understandable feminine weakness. Renee says:—

When I saw the cathedral burning I cried. I went with papa to see the grave of nineteen soldiers. I said a prayer. We live in the tunnels and make light of our misfortunes. I am quite satisfied now because I am in safety and can sleep in peace.

TALK WITH THE HUN.

Rene Macquart, eleven years of age, had many experiences, among them the memory of a talk with the Hun:—

When we showed the Germans the ruins they had made they said: "Not our fault—din't know—Saxons not wicked." On my way home I saw a German on a bicycle. He turned and fired at the French. A Hussar went after him and killed him with one blow of his sabre.

The great depths of imagination possible to childdren were apparently plumbed by a little man of eleven named Jean Lex. Although these scraps of emotion are bluntly put it should be remembered that children must feel a thing very deeply to be able to write as these children do. On learning that the Germans were coming to Rheims, Jean

—thought about it all night, wondering what was going to happen. Next day I heard them go past singing. It made me sick. When the shells came it disgusted me having to go to the vaults with my eyes half open.

A girl of twelve, Reine Guiraux, had an experience which the poor little lady will never forget:—

Three drunken Prussians came to our street. It was late. They smashed in the door in front of ours. The mother and children screamed, which made us more afraid. Mamma saw carts full of corpses. She could see some legs moving.

Andre Vandenbergh, aged ten, concludes his narrative delightfully:—

I forgot to say we were nearly killed several times. A shell fell on the house. We were having our dinner when a shell fell and pieces of iron fell into our plates. On February 11 our little sister was born while the guns were firing. Two weeks after the priest baptised her in the tunnel where we live. It was a historic moment we shall never forget.

GERMAN WHO CRIED.

The young Huberdeaux, who was at Pont-faverger when war broke out, seems to fear the Censor, for he writes: "On arriving at——we heard the guns." He noticed something which his fellows did not see. When some Germans were taken prisoners "there was one," he says, "who was crying for his children."

These are the most interesting sentences from a unique collection of human documents. The little minds have obviously been urgent with thought, while the words have seemed stilted and have come unwillingly. But what a glimpse into the impressionable minds of children they are! Think of the boy who saw the German guns and noticed only the sunlight on the metal. Then in one or two cases the direct mind of the child, seeing only the essential thing, conjures up a vision of events more surely than could pages from more practised pens. The little girl who cried for Rheims is a subject for the painter, and the boy who lay awake all night and thought about the Germans brings to one's mind again the tragedy of this harvest of blood and tears.

One cannot help contrasting these experiences with one's own childhood, a time when soldiers simply meant a glorious skulking in lush grass with a wooden sword and a tin helmet; when death, dimly understood, met with in the hedgerows in the limp body of a little shrew mouse, was an excuse for a shallow grave in the shadows covered with moss and lined with stones washed white in running water.

SIX AGAINST TWO HUNDRED.

Reproduced from "La Domenica del Corriere."

An incident of the Alpine fighting in which six Italains withstood for five hours the attack of 200 Austrians.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES AT WORK.

Reproduced from "La Domenica del Corriere."

An Italian airship drops bombs on the Austrian railway at Divaccia, doing great damage.

"PRINCE'S WIDOW"

STRANGE STORY TOLD BY A GERMAN WOMAN.

A woman who claimed to be the widow, by morganatic marriage, of Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, was sentenced at Marylebone to three months' imprisonment in the second division for having failed to register as an alien enemy, says "Lloyd's Weekly."

The prisoner, who wore a velvet costume and a black straw hat, was described as Guta Federicke Maria Charlotte Freiherrin von Petersdorf, thirty-seven, an actress and novelist, of German nationality, living at Euston-road.

Detective-Inspector Thomas Duggan said the woman claimed that her alleged marriage with Prince Christian Victor made her a British subject. She had made a detailed statement setting forth her claim.

Mr. M. C. Pyke, solicitor, pleaded guilty on behalf of the accused. He then gave evidence, and produced his copy letter book, showing that after the accused had consulted him in May last year he wrote to the German Chancellor, von Bethman-Hollweg and others, to obtain financial help for her, also a certificate of the marriage. He received no reply to any of his letters.

GERMAN EMPRESS A WITNESS OF MARRIAGE.

The magistrate said that, according to the woman's statement, the German Empress was one of the witnesses of the marriage. So far as he could gather, she had assumed the title Freiherrin von Petersdorf without any justification. Her story of a morganatic marriage seemed to him to be impossible on the face of it. It took place, she said, when she was thirteen. He could not imagine any marriage ceremony taking place under the circumstances she mentioned; but, assuming it did take place, that d'd not alter her nationality. She was a person who ought to be under the observation of the police.

(*Continued from column 6.*)

volumes of Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" (Tauchnitz edition), the three volumes of his "French Revolution," Homer's "Illiad" and "Odyssey" (in Greek and in French), Shakespeare, Motley's "Dutch Republic," Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Macaulay's History" and "Essays," Buckle's "History of Civilisation," Pepys' "Diary," are but a few of the stiffer food which braced the more energetic minds. French, Russian, Italian, Spanish, German, and Hindustani grammars were always in evidence. Shorthand in Pitman's and Sir E. Clarke's methods had diligent students. Certain officers set themselves the task of reading the masterpieces of literature to which they were introduced by reading Conan Doyle's "Through the Magic Door." The number of graduates from Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin was quite remarkable.

Lighter reading, of course, was not neglected. To read a couple of novels a day without affecting outdoor exercise and social duties was a very ordinary feat. In time, both at Torgau and afterwards at Burg and Magdeburg, we collected libraries of several hundred books. One officer at least conceived the ambition of writing a novel himself.

By far the most pleasant diversion of all was the receiving of parcels and letters, and next to that the pleasure of acknowledging them. Our comrades at the front and our dear ones at home were constantly in our thoughts and conversation by day and in our dreams by night.

Lady Carmichael having signified her approval, the entire net proceeds of the Gymkhana races to be held at Barrackpore on Saturday, the 25th September, will be handed over as a contribution to her Excellency's War Fund.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR

THEIR DAILY LIFE IN GERMANY

A CHAPLAIN'S EXPERIENCES

The Rev. B. G. O'Rorke, M.A., a Chaplain to the Forces, contributes the following interesting account to the "Daily Mail":—

After ten months spent among our prisoners of war in Germany I am in a position to affirm that they have one lament, one only. It is that their lives are no longer at the disposal of their country at a time when they are so sorely needed.

Meanwhile they are doing all that their circumstances permit to keep themselves fit physically and intellectually. After I was captured, at Landrecies, I was taken early in September to the fortress at Torgau, where eventually 232 British officers were interned and nearly 1,000 Frenchmen. At first the time was spent in walking round and round a very limited court, and in talking round and round a single limited topic—how we came to be captured and when we were likely to have our liberty again. It was not anticipated that the war would be of long duration. The prophets varied from a fortnight to three months. If anyone imagined that it might last a year he had not the courage to air his gloomy forebodings.

Our earliest diversions were athletic. These took many forms, beginning with physical exercises under the direction of Lieutenant C. M. Usher, of the Gordon Highlanders, who is well-known as an international footballer. An ideal instructor, he led his pupils on by graded exercises from the simple to the strenuous, and concluded each day's programme with a game. Sometimes it would be leap frog, sometimes "French and English" and sometimes "twos and threes." In the afternoons football was played. Association, with extemporised goal-posts, was the usual game, and occasionally an international contest with our French Allies was held.

ETON WALL GAME.

One afternoon the game peculiar to Eton College was played, the number of old Etonians being almost sufficient to form the two sides. After a while a flat piece of bare ground was marked out as a tennis court. It mattered little that there were a few humps and hollows and no wire netting to prevent the balls from wandering. There were a horizontal bar and a gymnastic ladder, which were made good use of by experts and others. So much for the exercising of the arms and legs.

During the winter evenings idle fingers were made busy with knitting needles. Highlanders kept themselves supplied with stockings and other officers knit their own socks. Beginners contented themselves with knitting scarves. Some who had been brought up on the theory that the deft use of a needle was a feminine accomplishment espied holes in their garments with real delight for the pleasure of darning or patching them. Though it must be owned that many of the darns and most of the patches supported the above theory, there were specimens of needlework and delicate fancy work which were real monuments of masculine genius. One officer made himself a dressing-gown out of a blanket, another a coat to replace the one which he lost at the time of his capture.

HOME-MADE CHURCH.

There were in the line of carpentry talents of no mean order. The church which the officers made for themselves was a model of ingenuity combined with skill. The room which was handed over to us for the purpose of Divine service was a loft crowded with what appeared to be lumber, in the shape of beams and pegs used in the storage of mobilisation materials. "These must go," and some. "No," said others, "they can remain, but their vocation must be changed." They remained, and under skilful hands took the shape of pews, choir-stalls, clergy desk, lectern, altar, and a double-stepped platform to exalt the altar above the floor. The tools were a hammer, a saw, a pair of pincers, and a plane, which were lent from hand to hand. Colonel R. C. Bond, D.S.O., King's Own Yorkshire L. I., designed and worked out the monogram I.H.S. upon the altar frontal. Although we had but one hymn book and prayer book for the first two months, and neither book contained music, the choir, organised and trained by Captain P. C. T. Davy, R.A.M.C., and Captain J. Younger, R.F.A., sang hymns and chants with the parts correctly harmonised. At the organ the Hon. R. Keppel, Coldstream Guards, presided, playing everything from memory and ear.

FOUR-DAY JIGSAWS.

Of indoor games bridge provided a pastime of which its devotees never seemed to tire. A military game called "Attack" was manufactured by a medical officer and was very popular. Chess proved also engrossing to many. At a later stage picture puzzles were received from home, some of them comprising upwards of 1,000 pieces and occupying as many as four days to put together. We passed these on to our Allies, and not till then did we dream that silence and quiet in a crowded room could be so nearly approached.

Definitely intellectual pursuits were by no means neglected, and were engaged in by those who played games and solved puzzles as much as by others, for whom the latter had no attractions. Of the most useful occupation undertaken by a certain few I cannot now write. Artists and caricaturists were in their element; their ability must have surprised themselves, and it certainly caused a happy diversion to all. A touch of humour saves many a situation, and was one of the best cordials for spirits which might have become despondent or depressed.

LITERARY DIVERSIONS.

The number of books which were circulated when at length we were able to obtain them was truly astonishing. The thirteen

(*Continued in column 5.*)

WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

CRUSHING REPLY TO PESSIMISTS.

COLONEL MAUDE'S LECTURE.

"Where there is no loss there is no glory. Every man who loses his life in this campaign is doing more for the Empire in the example of his death than he could do in life." These were the ringing words used by Colonel Maude, C.B., in his lecture at the Shaftesbury Theatre on Saturday July 10, on "The Present Position on the Western Front." They were intended as a reply to the pessimists, who, he said, badgered him with anonymous letters to the average of a dozen a day, and who seemed very annoyed with him for not taking a more gloomy outlook. They wanted, he said, to be like the fat boy in "Pickwick," and have their flesh made to creep with the recital of the horrors which might possibly happen to England, "but," he said, "I believe absolutely in a very happy outcome before many months are past."

For fully thirty years, said Colonel Maude, Army experts had been striving against incredible difficulties to organise an Army fit for the position Britain held among the nations, expecting even a worse war to happen than the one which had overtaken them. What experts really anticipated was that the Germans would instigate the French to attack the British and at the same time make trouble in Egypt, and then when both nations were fairly at each other's throats, step in and dictate terms of peace to both Powers. Their intention was, and Colonel Maude said he spoke not without authority and intimate knowledge, to make France hand over its fleet and help Germany to invade the southern part of England.

VOLUNTEERS AND TERRITORIALS.

Colonel Maude said he knew, his information being based upon statements made personally to him by German officers, that the German military authorities had a very high opinion of the British Army, and they were in doubt as to what the possibilities of an army raised by the voluntary system might be. It was about twenty years since the German Emperor came over to this country to review the Volunteers on Wimbledon Common, and the Volunteers of that time were very different from the Territorials of the present day. On the same night he (Colonel Maude) happened to dine with a German military attache and other officers and one of them said to him: "You English do not understand the potentialities of the men you have behind you; since you have no organisation to speak of, we cannot calculate what will happen when war comes."

Dealing with the Battle of Mons, Colonel Maude said that it was unnecessary to detail the extraordinary heroism which the British displayed in that great rush, but it was worth while pointing out that the British Expeditionary Force, which was certainly not over 70,000 men, stood out against the whole weight of the invading army by odds of about five to one in guns and infantry, to the amazement of the Germans. The troops did not retreat in the usual meaning of the term, but rather executed a strategic movement, and turned up again a few days later. That was, perhaps, the most serious disillusionment which the Germans had experienced. It had long been laid down as an axiom, even under Napoleon, that no army in the world could hold out at odds of even two to one, and he did not think there was an instance where Napoleon had succeeded in winning at those odds, and certainly none, so far as he had heard or read, where the English had done so.

The Germans, during the 1870 campaign, had found that in the face of the modern breech-loading fire the men had shown a very marked reluctance to go on. They moved forward till the firing really began, then threw themselves down and nothing but the arrival of fresh troops behind would induce them to proceed. Troops once down must be supported from behind within a few minutes or the spirit died out. The Germans expected that the British would get shaken and demoralised at Mons, but the British out of sheer common sense, and the spirit of the race, simply kept their heads down, took it as best they might, losing hardly any one, and waiting for the oncoming waves of Germans till the artillery fire had to cease; then they stood up automatically and poured magazine fire into a practically defenceless body of men, who could do nothing in return. The Germans were tired and fagged out, and got the most severe smashing they had received up to date.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

Many people, said Colonel Maude, could not understand the present situation along the French fighting line—why it had been allowed to remain almost motionless month after month. The reasons, however, were not difficult to trace. As soon as the Germans rushed troops in to capture Antwerp they gave out to the people behind them in Germany that they were going to capture Calais with the view to invading England: but, in his opinion, he did not think that any movement of such importance could be organised from Calais or Dunkirk. The critical moment in that proposed movement was in the appearance, which could only be described as providential, of the Seventh Division. This was one of the finest exploits in the whole of the war. It fell back in front of the overwhelming forces of the enemy and held out so brilliantly that the Germans said that they thought they had at least two army corps against them. From the moment the gap was closed both French and British began to fill up the great line with reinforcements.

It was not until the end of October that it began to dawn upon the British and French that their aeroplane service was markedly superior to the German. Then it was that the Allies began to attack every German aeroplane they saw and drove them all back to their own lines. Thus it was that the German official description of the attacking aeroplanes ended with the words: "You can always tell the British aeroplanes because they will immediately attack you." The British officers found out that the airman could guide artillery fire and report with such exactness that the result was three times as good as it would otherwise have been. There were, unfortunately, not enough airmen to go round. There must be a sufficient service round the coast and a service for the direction of artillery fire, and until these wants were supplied the services to fly inland could not be developed. This deficiency, he hoped, however, would be shortly overcome.

A HAPPY ALLIANCE.

THE HON. IVY GORDON LENNOX.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."

The only daughter of Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, who is engaged to be married to the Marquis of Titchfield, a portrait of whom is inset. He is the son and heir of the Duke of Portland and is a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, but has recently been serving as a staff aide-de-camp. He is a keen sportsman and, like his father, is extremely popular among the tenantry of the huge Portland estates. Lady Ivy, who is a niece of the Duke of Richmond, is one of the most beautiful women in society and is very popular. She was appointed a maid of honour to Queen Alexandra in 1912.

PASSING OF THE CHILD.

NEOMALTHUSIANISM.

Dr. Brend returns to the charge in the June "Nineteenth Century" and reaffirms the position taken up in his article "The Passing of the Child," which has roused considerable criticism. Dr. Dunlop's reply is examined, and his claim that the fall in the death-rate is due to "parental prudence" and not to Public Health measures is refuted:—

At the present crisis in our history nothing could be more disastrous than to encourage the view that Neomalthusianism is beneficial to a country, or that the practice has either scientific support or statistical evidence in its favour. It is unfortunately true that in all our large cities there is an appalling waste of human life, and that the infant mortality-rate is at least twice as high as it need be, despite its fall in recent years. But the remedy for this state of affairs is not to prevent children from being born, but to provide a healthy environment for mothers, and to ensure that children are born and reared in hygienic surroundings. . . . Probably the greatest scope for Public Health activity now lies in the direction of improving the quality of the air in towns. For centuries mankind discharged refuse into the rivers, and then drew much of his drinking water from these polluted sources. Now we have got a wholesome water supply, but we have yet to learn the importance of purifying the air we breathe. We still allow factory chimneys to discharge volumes of smoke and gases in the midst of crowded towns; we permit dust-carts to be loaded in the streets at all times of the day, filling the air with a cloud of filth; we allow refuse heaps to be accumulated on the outskirts of towns, forming breeding-grounds of flies and centres of infection; and there is perhaps something deadly in the mere aggregation of human beings into masses which has yet to be fully understood. The Public Health authorities of the future must try to reproduce in towns as far as possible the healthy conditions of the country. We must have larger playgrounds and more open-air classes for school-children, wider streets, more gardens, parks, and open spaces in cities, and, perhaps, most important of all, broad straight roads with rapid trams and increased railways running out into the country in order to encourage the already observed tendency for persons to dwell outside cities and come in daily to their work. At the same time we must redouble our efforts to remove the curses of venereal disease and alcoholism.

MILITARY'S RIGHT TO TAKE PROPERTY.

OWNERS NOT ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION

An important judgment on the question of the right of an individual to compensation from the military for the compulsory acquisition of property was given in the King's Bench by Mr. Justice Avory on a petition of right lodged by an aerodrome company, who asked for compensation from the Crown for the commandeering of aviation grounds and buildings taken over for military purposes.

The petitioners did not dispute the right of the military authorities to compulsorily acquire the land, but they claimed that they were entitled to compensation. The military authorities had repudiated any right of compensation, and stated that they were under no obligation to pay anything, save such amount as the King might think fit to grant as of grace. The case was argued in camera.

His lordship said that, although when the case was first heard, it was, at the request of the Treasury, not reported, there would be no objection to the judgment being given as a matter heard under a petition of right. He had come to the conclusion that his Majesty, by virtue of his war prerogative, through his representatives, was under the then existing circumstances entitled to take possession of the land and premises, and was still entitled, without making compensation.

UNCONDITIONAL POWER.

In addition to that, the effect of the Defence of the Realm Act conferred on the competent naval and military authorities during the continuance of the war an absolute and unconditional power to take possession of the land and buildings, and do any other act interfering with private property, wholly for the purpose of public safety or security of the realm. This enactment repealed any right of compensation, if it existed in time of war, in earlier Acts.

The suppliants had, therefore, his lordship continued, failed to establish any right in law, and judgment must be for the Crown. He thought, however, that the suppliants were entitled, under the Royal Commission of Inquiry, appointed on March 31, 1915, to apply for compensation in respect of any direct or substantial loss incurred, and damage sustained by reason of interference with property and business in the circumstances of the case.

No order would be made regarding costs.

PARIS HOSPITAL FOR MUSSALMANS

INAUGURATED BY PRESIDENT POINCARE

A hospital for Mussulmans, opened by the Amities Musulmans at 2, Avenue de Neuilly, close to the Porte Maillot, was inaugurated on July 9, by President Poincaré. One of the founders of the hospital is Dr. Loutfi, who, some years ago, was Turkish Consul-General in Paris. In welcoming M. Poincaré, M. Raynaud, president of the Amities Mussulmanes, remarked that throughout the war Moslems had proved absolutely loyal to Great Britain, France, and Russia. All Germany's efforts during the past fifteen years in India and Morocco, the distribution broadcast of portraits of the Kaiser, in which he was represented as the protector of Islam, and the dropping of proclamations and printed promises along the front, had proved ineffective against the deep admiration inspired in the disciples of Mohammed by the humanitarian and civilising tendencies of the three great Powers. President Poincaré replied with a tribute of admiration to the brave soldiers, of all beliefs, who are holding the invader back.

THE GRAND DUKE'S PROBLEM.

GALICIA AND POLAND.

WHAT THE ENEMY MUST ACCOMPLISH BEFORE SUCCESS.

The following estimate of the Russian situation from the pen of the Military correspondent of "The Times," though it appear with interest in as much as the retirement of the Russians still further East during the period has not materially affected the situation as a whole.

The Russian Southern Armies are now back behind the Bug and the Zlota Lipa without strategic mishap. They have made the enemy pay dearly for his advantage and they continue to present an unbroken front.

Of the six Austro-German Armies employed in this theatre, that of von MacKensen is engaged, in whole or in part, in holding the river line from Kamionka down nearly to Sokul. The Army of Bohm-Ermolli appears to aim generally at the sector Zloczow-Busk, while von Linsingen's Army, having traversed the Dniester, is engaged in clearing a passage for the troops of von Bothmer and Pflanzer, which are at Nizniow and lower down the river. The defence of the Dniester line below Mikalo-jowka continues to be important as long as the Russian stand on the Zlota Lipa, and this defence will therefore doubtless be continued until a further retirement becomes necessary.

Meanwhile, in Northern Galicia, the Army of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand has crossed the Tanew, and has pushed its advanced guards towards the line Zamsc-Janow-Zaklikow, without apparently encountering serious opposition. The left of this Army may by now be in touch with General von Woyrsch's Army which has pushed east in Poland, has occupied Zawichost below the junction of the Vistula and the San, and must be in contact with the Russian troops which were standing on the line Sanno-Ozaczow-Zawichost, but were last heard of retiring slowly towards the Vistula. The value of the Vistula as a defensive line in this region has been to some extent lost by reason of the position attained by the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's Army. The situation on the right of the latter Army is not for the moment distinct. The Russians report large hostile forces between the sources of the Wieprz and the Bug, that is to say approximately in the Tomaszow region, and it is possible that part of von Mackensen's Army, strengthened by Cavalry Corps, is operating here.

THE INVASION OF LUBLIN.

The question is whether the Armies of von Woyrsch, the Archduke, and such part of von Mackensen's Army as can be spared from the pursuit eastward, can with safety begin a serious operation to outflank and roll up the Vistula line before General Ivanoff's Armies are more severely handled and driven from the line of the Bug. It is possible that the three Armies of Bohm-Ermolli, Bothmer, and Pflanzer may now be considered adequate to deal with General Ivanoff, but we cannot, without better information than we possess of the numbers, armament, and present condition of the contending forces, arrive at any firm conclusion upon this point. All we know is that the Grand Duke has not seen fit to fight upon the Tanew, and that the separation of his Central and Southern Groups of Armies must become more marked with every day that passes, unless his Central Armies have already begun to retire from the Vistula to the Bug.

It seems likely, in any case, that the German Headquarters are initiating a movement against the Russian Centre, and that an important part of the plan is to seize the line Kovel-Cholm-Lublin, an operation which, could it be carried out, would achieve the purpose aimed at by the first Austrian offensive last year, and would break to a great extent the connexion between the Russian Centre and Left, leaving as it would, this connexion dependent upon inferior and circuitous railway communication. But to achieve the purpose satisfactorily the railway junction at Kovel must be taken, and before Kovel can be taken the Bug must be crossed.

The Grand Duke has an anxious problem to face. He has not only to deal with the three Armies which threatened the line of the Vistula from the south, but also with the German Armies under von Falkenhausen in the Shavli region, under von Eichhorn in the Suwalki district, under von Bulow on the Narew front, and under von Mackensen's successor on the Bzura and Rawke fronts. The Russian Central and Northern Armies may have seven Austro-German Armies and a great mass of cavalry on their hands at any moment, and we must do these hostile forces the justice of supposing that their movements will be combined. They will further be aided by such attacks from seaward as that on Windau, apparently designed as a diversion to attract Russian troops to this quarter and away from the points where the decision will be sought.

In passing orders on the question of providing suitable medical relief in the Malnad areas of the State, the Mysore Government have issued orders sanctioning the conversion of three of the existing dispensaries in the Malnad parts of Shimoga district into semi-itinerant ones and opening two itinerant dispensaries for the Malnad parts of Hassan district, the scheme to be in operation for one year.

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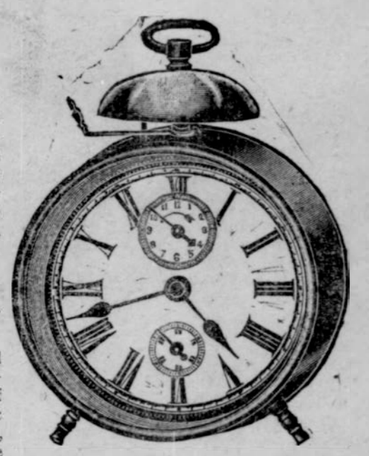

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